# The Chicago Dai

FOLUME XXXII

GENTLEMEN

to call your attentio to the fact old Reliable PUTNAI is the only House in the City of hicago that all stock of

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

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Pure Essential Oils, Select Powdered Drugs, Fine Chemicals, **Standard Pharmaceuticals** 

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MASTER'S SALE.

**KEATING'S** 

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1880 SIXTEEN PAGES.

**IMPROVED** HYDRAULIC **ELEVATORS** 

For Passenger and Freight Service. We wish to call the attention of BUYERS

New Vertical Hydraulic Engine An examination into the merits of our Engine cannot fail to convince the invest-igator of our pre-eminence in this branch We are EXCLUSIVELY engaged in the Elevator business. Manufacture

HOISTING MACHINES

STEAM, HYDRAULIC, AND HAND-POWER ELEVATORS.

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our Annual Clearing-Out Sale of Cloaks, Millinery Goods. Repecial attention is called to our large stocks of Cloaks of our own make, all made by Cloak-Tailors, which we have reduced in prices so low that none will complain of their prices, as they must be sold, and the first that come will get the best

Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., 137 and 139 State-st.

Very Fine

PINE PRESENTATION SPORTING WATCHES, REPEATERS, Etc., A SPECIALITY, ELEGANT CHATELAINS FOR LADIES. SILVER and NICKEL WATCHES for BOTS.

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MECHANICS' INS. CO., - . ORGANIZED 1852

GERMAN, OF PREEPORT, ILL. - - ORGANIZED 1865 These Companies are engaged in FIRE IN-RURANCE EXCLUSIFELT, have over \$3,-500,000 of Cash Assets invested principally in U. S. BONDS, and have each a LARGE NET SURPLUS over every liability. Their conservative practice is best preven by their un-interrupted success since organization. We adjust and pay all lostes at this office. SIXTEEN YEARS of honorable experience and the prompt payment of over

**\$2,000,000** 

Office: 210 LA SALLE-ST., cor. Adams E. E. RYAN. A. D. KEINEDY. H. DE BOODE TOLU BOCK AND BYE.



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Sole Agents U. S. and Canada, Is
Wines, Liquors, and Segars.
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ARTISTS' MATERIALS. ARTISTS'

MATERIALS.

DRAWING MATERIALS,
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
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WAX GOODS,
GLASS SHADES,
FINE PAINTED SHELLS,
PLACQUES, Etc., A. H. ABBOTT & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS, 147 STATE ST.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

Geo. Luerssen & Co. us this day been purchased by Messrs. Henry Thor-vart and George Rechiling, who will continue the ame and collect all debts due the late fram GEO, LUERSSEN, Referring to the foregoing, we beg to state that

THORWART & ROEHLING at the old quarters, 190 East Randolph-st., corne Fifth-av.,

where we shall always keep in stock a full line of Imported and Domestic Cigars, Tob We request the patrons of the old firm to favor us with the same confidence shows to our predecessor assuring them of our best endsavors to give entire addition in every respect.

THORWART & ROEHLING.

COPARTNERSHIP.

S. H. KERFOOT, Jr., for some years at the head of S. H. KERFOOT & CO.

1852. Chicago Real-Estate Office. 1880. S. H. KERFOOT & CO. With renewed and increased facilities for carrying on as our firm has for now nearly twenty-eight years uninterruptedly. A GENERAL RESTATE BUSINESS, we tender our services and solicit applications, in person or by correspondence, from residents and non-residents desiring to pince in our hands for sale or supervision, or desiring to purchase, REAL ESTATE IN OR AROUND CHICAGO.

S. H. Kerfoot & Co., Jan, 1, 1880. DISSOLUTION.

COPARTNERSHIP.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

This is the First Time for Six Months

We have called particular attention to our "Tailoring Art Callery."

WHY?

our business is to have a man say,
"This is the best Suit I ever had in
my life, and shall help your trade."

Cor. Madison & Clark-sts.

LAMPS, &c. GEORGE BOHNER. CO., Lamps, Chandeliers

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105 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.
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Western Mortgage Loans Negotiated, renewed, and collected. Chicago tax paid. Purchases made at tax sale. CHANDLER & CO.,

MORTGAGE BANKERS, LOANS ON CITY PROPERTY. LOANS ON PARMS 79 DEARBORN-ST. Special attention given to the interests of mort-gages, their losses, and real estate. P. R. CHANDLER.

Money to Loan In sums to suit on improved city property at lowe ourrent rates.

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ANDRMS

ONE PER CENT OFF WHERE CASH OR DEAFT ACCOMPANIES ORDER OR NET 10 DAYS.

NO CHARGE for cases or cartage or be HOUSE IN THIS COUNTRY IS

SEA & CO., 122 & 124 State-Street. Wholesale Dep't Recently Greatly Knlarged.

ART STUDIO.

The finest Photographic and

Portraits the world can pro duce are Furnished at this Elegant Establishment, and at the very Lowest Prices for strictly first-class work. Ladies' and Children's Pictures a specialty.

Brand's Studios 210 and 212 Wabash-av.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

40 CONSTITUTION WATER

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WEAKENING.

Carcelon Consents to Submit Supreme Court.

But It Is Simply to Obtain . Decision on Technical

Which Do Not Cover the Injustice of the Count-Out.

The Counsel of the Republican Adrisory Committee Make a

Which Sets Forth the Fraud in Its True Form and

Prospect that the Fusionists Will Abandon Their

pleted.

NO GOVERNOR

JUDICIAL INQUIRY. Accust and liver to the stream court.

Accust Dec. 31.—The following are the quesons propounded by the Governor to the Sureme Court and sent to the Chief-Justice to-

fight:

Piret—When the Governor and Council decide hat there is no return from a city ou which lepresentatives can be summoned to attend and ake their seats in the Legislature, is it their but to order a new election, or is it competent for the House of Representatives, if it shall uppear that there was an election of men Representatives, to admit them to seats from a new return thereof was made and celly-red into the office of the Secretary of State?

Second—Is it competent for the Governor and council to allow substitution of their evidence in place of the returned copies of such lists are provided for in Art. 4, Part 1, Sec. 5 of the constitution, to enable them to determine what the seats appear to be elected Representatives to be Legislature by a plurality of votes returned?

Third—Is a return signed by a majority of the flectmen of a town or Alderman of a city valid within the requirements of the same section?

Fourth—Is a return by the Alderman of a city valid within the requirements of the same section?

Fourth—Is a roturn by the Alderman of a city which does not give the number of votes castfor ach porson voted for as a member of the Legisaure, and does not show what persons were voted or as such members in any one of the severy ands of such city; a valid return within the reulrements of the same section?

Fifth—Are returns from towns or cities which re not attested by the Town or City Clerk valid rithin the same section?

ame section from officers of towns which were of made, signed, or scaled up in open town neeting?

Seventh—Is the return of two persons purcerting to be the Selectmen of a town valid and ufficient evidence of the vote of the fown, when cappears that there were at the time of the neeting at which the election was had but two electmen of that town?

Eighth—Can a person who is not a citizen of the United States at the time be legally elected reconstituted a Selectman of a town.

Ninth—If a ballot has a distinguishing mark in he judgment of the Governor and Council, such a would make it fliegal under the statute, have need the second of the constituted a Selectman of a town.

Ninth—If a ballot has a distinguishing mark in he judgment of the Governor and Council, such a would make it fliegal under the statute, have need the second of the town that such vote was centred by the Selectmen subject to objection, and its legality referred to the Governor and council for decision?

Finth—If the names of persons appear in the curry without any number of votes being atted or carried out against them, either a words or figures, is it the duty the Governor and Council to treathness persons as having the same numer of votes as another person received for he same office, and whose name is placed first a the return, if they find dots under the figures rewords act against such other person's name? Excenth—Have the Governor and Council the gal right to decide what the mode of proceeding fore them shall be to enable them to describe the same and section of the Constitution bove mentioned?

Tuelth—If the Governor and Council have become them two lists of voters returned from the

ele and section of the Constitution idened?
If the Governor and Council have bewe lists of voters returned from the 
differing materially from each other 
per of votes returned as east for the 
ns, but identical in all other respects, 
been duly received at the Secre, and they have no evidence to enordetermine which is the true and 
urn, are they required to treat either 
rallid, and, if so, which?

### GARCELON.

Dec. 31.—The Governor has prepar n questions of law to the Supreme Court, the will submit in response to the letter of orrill. The questions will cover the essentiate in Morrill's communications, but are be made public until placed in the hands Court. There will be no correspondence forrill as to the matter of the communication. Mr. Gould, the Governor's legal adays the Constitution authorizes only the

The military officers summoned from Bangbr had an interview with the Governor to-day, the interview having reference to the inquiry someorning the calling out of the militia companies should they be needed. The officers promised to obey orders of the Governor while he was Governor. The Governor spoke in strong language in opposition to calling out the military companies.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 81.—It is known at a late hour to-night that Gov. Garcelon and Council soncluded the preparation of a series of quisitions to be submitted to the Supreme Court, having worked upon the matter all day. It is understood that the number of distinct propositions submitted to the Court is about a dozen.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 31.—Orville D. Baker Augusta, Me., Dec. 31.—Orville B. Baker, counsel for the Republican Advisory Committee, his submitted a lengthy statement regarding his examination of the grounds on which the Republican Representatives chosen at the September election have been counted out by the Governor and Council. He reviews the whole subject in detail, taking up and discussing the case of all the rejected points, and concludes as follows:

of all the rejected points, and concludes as follows:

"Thus were eight Republican Senators counted out and eight Democratic and Greenback Senators counted in. The ax fell on twenty-nine Republicans elected in the House and night in the Senate. As elected by the people, the House stood 90 Republicans and 61 Democrats. As reversed by Gov. Garcelon and his Council it stood 78 Democrats, 61 Republicans, and 12 vacancies. As elected by the people the Senate stood 19 Republicans and 12 Pusionists. When the Governor and Council were through with the returns, the Senate contained twenty Pusionists and eleven Republicans. During the sixty years that Maine has been a State, her Governors have counted

CALL FOR THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVEN-MASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Chairman Cameron, of the autional Republican Committee, issued to-day the following call:

A National Covention of the Republican party will meet at unleage Wednesday, the 2d day of June next, for the nomination of candidates to be supported or President and Vice-President at the next election. Republicans, and all who will co-oper as with them in supporting the nominee of the arry, are invited to choose two delegates from on Congressional District, four at large from each State, two from such Territory, and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the Carrention.

J. D. Cameron, Chairman.

Thomas B. Keogh, Scoretary.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS.

MISSOURI.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Sr. LOUIS Mo., Dec. 31.—An attempt to effect a fusion of the Republicans and Greenbackers in the Seventh Congressional District at Sedalia to-day fell through. The Republicans nominated ex-Gov. McClurg, and the Greenbackers W.C. Aldridge as candidates for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Lay.

THE CANVASS COMPLETED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 31.—The Board of Canvassers have completed the official count. The new Constitution was adopted by 50,148; the field ordinance was adopted by 10,481.

FOREIGN The Early Dissolution of the English Parliament Predicted.

Partial Suspension of Relations Between England and Turkey;

The Porte Declining to Heed Layard's Inquiries Regarding the Persecuted Priest

Terrorism in Cabul While the English Troops Were Absont

Mohammedans Leaving the City, Fearful of the Wrath to Come.

ROME.

A NEW PAPAL ORGAN. Rock, Dec. 31.—The new organ started under the protection and at the initiative of Pope Leo XIII. appears here to-morrow. It is called the Aurora. The leader briefly sets forth its program and rotson d'Etre. It proposes to defend the liberty of the Holy See, to combat error, to respect persons, and to maintain justice and right. Its second acticle answers a Russian gentleman's exhortation to the Pope advising him to give up Rome to the secular power, and, accepting Sardinia in exchange, to crown King Humbert Emperor of Italy. The Aurora demonstrates that Provience has destined Rome, not Cagiaria, as the seat of Christ's Vicar. "Italian tra-

tence has destined Rome, not Cagiaria, at the seat of Christ's Vicar. "Italian tra-dtions from Nante to Pascolo," it says, "npheld the principle of the Pole's residence as sovereign at Rome." The newpaper also accuses several Senators and Depaties of Preemasonry, and presents an im-portant attract from Prince Metternich's newly-publisher memoirs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NOT DIAMONDS.

DEDON, lec. 31.—Mr. Mankelyne, of the MinDepartment of the British Museum, writes
of Times that after a thorough test of the sod crystalland female. to the Times that after a thorough test of the so-called crystallized ferms of carbon obtained by James Maclesa, of the St. Rollox Chemical Works, who supposed he had discovered the pro-cess of making diamends, he (Mr. Mankelyne) has no hesitation in declaring that they are not diamends at all, but cotains of a compound of

Manchester, Dec. 31.—A London correspond-dent of the Guardian mays a good many Mem-bers of Parliament are in term, and not one be-lieves the next session of Parliament, which be-gins the 5th of February, will run to the usual time of prorogation in August. There seem to be grounds for the belief that he dissolution of Parliament will occur as soon a the-budget and other urgent bills shall have been disposed of, probably soon after Easter.

probably soon after Easter.

THE TAY BRIDGE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The North British Railros
Company has decided that at the text needin
of the Board immediate steps will be taken the
build the Tay bridge.

AFGHANISTAN.

Sr. Petersburg, Dec. 31.—The Br publishes a telegram from Tashkend rejecting the arrival there of the Arghan Sirdars. Vel Mahomet, brother of the late Ameer Sher. All and his cousin, Ulemia Fussem Khan, accompanied by a suite of eight persons. They fied from Cabul after the fighting which preceded Gen Roberts' entry into the city, and solicited Russian hospitality. Sirdar Vely Mahomet com-

Asiab.

Among the treesure found by the British and Cabul was a cup inscribed: "Presented to Ve Mahomet for valuable services to the Bussia. Another dispatch from Tashkend states that Abdul Bohman Khan, the Afghan Pretender, obtained leave to visit his relatives in Ferghana,

obtained leave to visit his relatives in Ferghana, and has fled from there.

A REIGN OF TERMOR.

LONDON, Jan. 1—5 a. m.—A despatch dated Cabul, Dec. 28, says the Mohammedans are abundoning Cabul, fearing that some retribution will be visited upon thom, as they all sympathized with the enemy. The Hindoos who remain in Cabul report that a reign of terror existed from the 15th of December until the city was abandoned by the rebels. Every shop and house was gutted except those belonging to Mohammedans. Women were stripped publicly, and men were shot in the streets. The total less of the enemy in and near Cabul is placed at 2,000.

The snow is fast melting.

NO AGREFIENT ARRIVED AT.

A St. Petersburg dispatch announces that the agreement between England and Russia on the Central Asian question has not yet been effected. It is probable that the severity of the sentence against Adjt. Burnhoff will be modified by the Supreme Power.

IRELAND.

ERLIEF FOR THE DISTRIBUTED.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Mayor of Limerick has a letter from the President of St. Patrick's Society, Chicago, informing him that he has forwarded \$500 for the relief of the distressed poor in Ireland.

At a meeting in Galway of the Committee of the Irish Land League, a report was read from the Relief Commissioner on the distress in West Ireland, and it was resolved that the League undertake to receive and distribute any assistance intrusted to thom. Resolutions were also adopted recommending the promotion of branches of the League in different countries.

Michael Davitt advises that land leagues be formed in every parish in Ireland, with hranches on every large estate, and land clubs in the towns and cities of Ireland, and in the centres of Irish population in England, Scotland, and América.

THE FUND

Instituted by the Duchess of Mariborough for the relief of the distress in Ireland amounts to 28,300. Dr. McEvilly, Coadjutor Archbishop of Tuam, acknowledging the receipt of 21,000 from the churches of Cardinal Mamming's diocess, England, and the system of remunerative public works can alone be effectual."

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

THE WOULD-RE ASSAIL.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—Gonzales, the would-be assasin of King Alfonso, who had been lying in wait about the door of the Reyal palace, fired from the corner of the sentry-box. Gonzales did not make much resistance on being arrested, and the guards had to protect him from the violence of the crowd.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Hendaye says Madrid letters describe the political situation in Spain as very critical. An alliance is being negotiated between Gen. Martinez Campos and Senor Sugasta for the purpose of strengthening the Constitutionalists. Notwithstanding the urgent representations of the Navarrese Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies, the Government refuses to mestabilish the fueros.

TURKEY.

TURKEY.

OFFICIAL KRIATIONS SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A dispetch from Constantitopic reports that Minister Layard's note to the
Pite in reference to the Mohammedian priest
who is reported to be under sentence of death
for exculating pamphlets subversive of Islamism being still unanswored, Minister Layard has
suspensed official relations with the Porte. The
British Embassy, nevertheless, maintains a
semi-official intercourse with the Perte, no acunarrapture of diplomatic relations having occurred. Measuring Sir Austin Inward swalts
Austria have an Lord Salisbury. Germany and
Austria have divided Minister Layard and the
Porte to come to wangement in the matter.

GERMANY.

London, Doc. II.—A dispatch from Berlin says of Colut De St. Vallier pessists in his determination to resign the French Mission to Berlin, challemel Lacour will probably succeed him. It is understood the Emperor William will confer the Order of the Black Earle upon Count De St. Vallier. This is a distinction rarely bestowed upon a foreigner not of royal blood.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Dec. 31.—One of the consc GENEVA, Dec. 31.—One of the consequences of the industrial crisis has been a complete revolu-tion in the embroidery trade of Eastern Syltzer-land. The American merchants, who are the principal purchasers of Swiss embroidered goods, instead of ordering them from the manu-facturers through the native secute as formerly, have established their own houses at St. Gall, buy the materials in the cheapest markets, and give orders direct to operatives who work at their own homes, thus dispensing with the help of manufacturers and agents.

RUSSIA. DISCUSSED THE SERVICE.
Sr. PRIESSURG, Dec. 31.—Adjutant Baranoff, who become famous during the Russo-Turkish war as commander of the Vesta, an old Russian war as commander of the vesti, an old Russian merchant-vessel turned into a gunboat, in which he whipped a Turkish ironelad after a five-hours' fight off Kustendje, in July, has been court-martialed and dismissed the service for making use of insulting language in reference to the Ministry of Marine.

TEG DEFRANCEVEN OW WADDINGTON ATTACKED.

PARIS, Dec. EL.—The Place contains an article by Count Bernard D'Harcourt, Ambassador at Berns, recalled by Waddington, virulently attacking Waddington. The article causes much POUGHT IT OUT VIOLEN

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The duel between M. Meyer, editor of the Lanterne, and Humbert, of the Mot. & Ordre, which was stopped on the 29th by reason of the breaking of Humbert's sword, has since been fought out. Meyer was wounded in the thigh and Humbert in the chest. THE ORIENT.

has given Japan three months to decede to the making of Loo-Choo Islands semi-independent, otherwise war will be declared. The arsenals

YOROHAMA, Dec. 13.—The Loo-Choo question bears a more pacific phase. It is mutually igreed to appoint commiss

TRADE REPORTS.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Onleage Bribana.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31.—The following table gives the estimates of the sales of the year by the various mercantile interests, and comparisons, as made by firms actually engaged in the several branches of trade indicated: everal branches of trade indicated: Class of trade. | 1879. | 1878. | 1877.

ceries...... \$18,000,000 \$12,000,000 \$10,917,500 Dry goods. 6,000,000 4,000,000 3,900,000 Clothing. 8,700,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 Leather tann'ries and rubber. 5,330,000 4,000,000 4,538,700 \$,350,000 4,000,000 3,700,000 1,800,000 3,370,000 2,500,000 1,668,000 1,250,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 970,000 2,800,000 2,100,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 800,000 853,300 640,000 offee and spices. 800,000 3,000,000 8,300,000 

From this table it will be seen that the revival of trade has been general; the impulse of new life having been fult in every branch. The greatest increase of sales has been made in gro-beries, dry goods, eighting, hardware; boots and shees drugs, hats and caps, tobacco, course and greatest increase of sales has been made in groseries, dry goods, elathing, hardware; boots and
shees, drugs, hats and caps, tobacco, coffee and
spleas, notions, machinery, breweries, from mantificuries, and briek-making; the growth in
these branches being fully 50 per cent over the
showing of 1578.

In losther, tameries, and rubber, sast, doors,
and weodwork, books and paper, millinery, ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

Sr. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—A condensed statement of the increased business in some leading articles of trade this year over last, computed from the official figures made up by Secretary Morgan, of the Merchants' Exchange, and published in the Post-Dispolich, shows the following among the many favorable results and indications of prosperity:

The increase in the receipts of wheat over last year was in round numbers 3,000,000 bushels. Total receipts of all kinds of grain, 45,000,000 bushels, an increase of 10,000,000 bushels.

The receipts of cotton since Sept. 15, the beginning of the cotton year, were 5,000 bales more than for all the preceding cotton years.

The amount of wheat shipped by river for foreign export via New Orleans was 2,400,000 bushels. Increase over last year over 500,000 bushels. Amount of corn shipped by the same route, 3,600,000 bushels; increase, 700,000 bushels. Much more grain would have gone down the river, but for the unusual low water and shortage of tonnage during the past fall.

The increase in the hardware bushess has for the unusual low water and shortage of tonnage during the past fall.

The increase in the hardware business has
been 50 per cent. Increase in value, 25 per cent.

The increase in the wholesale dry-goods trade
was 25 per cent. Increase in value nominal.

The increase in the retail dry-goods trade is 35
per cent. Increase in the saddlery business is 35 per
cent. Increase in the saddlery business is 35 per
cent; increase in the grocery business is 30 per
cent; increase in value 100 per cent.

The increase in value 100 per cent.

The value of buildings erected is nearly double
what has been done for four preceding years.

The number of steamers arrived at this port is
2,360; canal boats and barges, 1,414. The number
of steamers departed, 2,381. Tons of freight
shipped by steamers, 676,245.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—The annual report of Col. S. D. Maxwell. Superintendent of the Chamber of Coinmerce, will be published tomorrow, it gives at great length and minute details the showing of the trade and commerce of the city for the year. The Superintendent says the year as a whole presents a favorable showing in its business results to the city. The acceleration coming, however, late in the year, the aggregates were not affected, as will be those of the new commercial year. The receipts of grain were the largust in the history of the city, being 11,283,275 bushels, against 11,185,897 the previous year. The shipments, not including through shipments, were 5,022,591 bushels, not including such commodities as have no specific head, but which come under one class of general merchandise. The aggregate value of receipts for 1873-79 was \$122,030,047, and of shipments \$122,172,000, showing an increase in the receipts of \$2,322,583, and of shipments \$4,394,756. If to these figures were added the approximate value of merchandise having no specific head, it would swell the total value of receipts of the past year to over \$238,000,000, and of the shipments to over \$182,000,000.

The Superintendent makes a glowing prophecy for the future of Cincinnati business.

LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE. Dec. 31.—The bank clearings in Louisville in 1870 were \$255,704.075. There were 57,916 hogsheads of leaf tobacco sold; 5,225,000 lbs of manufactured tobacco paid revenue taxes. The receipts of sattle were 54,985 head; hogs, 248,785 head; sheep, 145.676 head; horses and mules, 4,918 head; sheep, 145.676 head; horses and mules, 4,918 head. The receipts of merchandise in the last six months were, for the leading articles: Harns, 5,900,000 pounds; bacon, 26,704.471 pounds; butter, 1,088,016 pounds; cheese, 2,161,765 pounds; touter, 1,088,016 pounds; cheese, 2,161,765 pounds; touter, 1,088,016 pounds; merchandise and sundries, 265,002 packages.

The internal-revenue receipts amounted to 35,566,611.

LEADVILLE.

LEADVILLE, Col., Dec. 31.—The Chronicle's annual trade-report of Leadville for the past year shows the buillon and ore product to be \$12,022,-880.61. The mercantile trade was \$30,000,000; sales of mining property for sums of over \$600, \$85,70,300.

MASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Burlington, Ia., Excited, Yester-

day, Over a Horrible Double Tragedy.

A Young Man Murders His Foster Sister's Husband, and Oddy Then Suicides.

Both Parties Young Men and Members of Prominent O Families.

Some Eridence Rather Detrie the Interests of the Passon senseting reach sale Hayden tray and here

at New Haven, Coan.

A DeUBLE TRAGEDY.

Special Rispatch to the Unicape Tribuna.

BUBLINGTON, I.a., Dec. 31.—This city was thrown into a state of intense excitement this afternoon by the enactment of a terrible double tragedy, which sent two young men to the world beyond, and filled two households with mourning. About 3 o'clock this afternoon James A. Woodward killed Ed Price, the husband of his foster-sister, and then shot and killed himself instantly. The circumstantes of the shooting and the causes which led to it are about as folroster-sister, and then snot and the shooting and the causes which led to it are about as follows: About two years ago Price married a foster-sister of Woodward, who was adopted by Woodward's father is childhood, and who at the time of her marriage was but a mere child, being not more than is or 16 years of age, her husband being about 20, reither old enough to may any conception of the responsibilities of married life, and ignorant of the duties and cares of housekeeping. The result was that the union was not a happy one, and before the young couple had been married a year they separated, the young wife returning to the house of her foster parents, and Price going West. Some time subsequently Price returned, and a reconciliation was effected, and the young couple again lived together for a wall, but again separated, Price going to the house of his parents and his wife returning to the house of the Woodwards. wife returning to the home of the Woodward In the meantime a child had been born unto the In the meantime a child had been, born unto the young pair, which Price took with him to his father's home. In consequence of this state of affairs several remeasures had occurred between young Woodward and Price, in which Woodward is said to have been the aggressor, and, being the smaller of the two, was worsted. On one of these occasions, it is said, Woodward told Price that their fend was not ended, but that he would kill him Price, and he made similar remarks to other parties. Woodward accupied a space in a barber shop in this city as a railroad ticket office, and had told the barber, or whom he rented, not to be Price come into the shop or there would be carried at dead. A short time before the shooting so day Price, while drinking with some friends in a sloen in the neighborhood, remarked; "I understand that that brother-in-law of mine says he will shoot if I come in Single's barber-shop, and I am going up there to get shaved.

fired, the ball entering almost in the ext as that which killed Price. Woodward for James R. Woodward was a son of W. E. yard, ex-Mayor of Birlington, and f THE HAYDEN TRIAL.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 31.—In the Hayden trial to-day the State put in some important evidence in rebuttal. Luzerne Stevens contradicted the evidence of the accused clergyman in several particulars, and testified that Hayden was absent from a church oyster-supper at about 11 o'clock on the night fixed by the murdered girl in her declarations to her sister as the occasion of her seduction. Hayden testifies that he was discent at 2 o'clock, and only for ten minutes. in her declarations to her sister as the occasion of her seduction. Hayden testifies that he was absent at 9 o'clock, and only for ten minutes. The sister of Mary Stannard partly corroborated the statement of Stevens by testimony that at 11 o'clock, when on her way home from the syster supper, she stopped at the clergyman's house to deliver a letter to her sister, and that Hayden was there with Mary, and he remained there after the witness started home. On cross symmination, the witness started home. On cross symmination, the witness started home. On cross symmination, the witness started that when she and her brother were en route from the cyster-supper to Hayden's house, Hayden followed them along the road and entered the house at the same time. The defense alleges that is clear proof, even if the witness is correct as to the hour, that Hayden had no guilty purpose, for if he had he would have keep out of their way. The witness Stevens, on continuing his testimony, flatty contradicted Hayden as to the clothing he alleges he wore on the cycling of the murder, and also in his statement that it was impossible to pass into Hayden's bern at the place designated by two witnesses who testified that they saw him enter there with Mary on the afternoon before the murder, and remain five minutes. James C. Scranton testified in regard to Hayden's story that he was in his wood lot at the hour of the murder throwing out wood to places. emoon before the murder, and remain five minutes. James C. Scranton testified in regard to
Hayden's story that he was in his wood lot at the
hour of the murder throwing out wood to places
conveniently reached with a wagon; that such
work was unnecessury. for witness had frequently hauled wood from all parts of the lot.
The Rev. Joseph W. Gibbs, who was Hayden's
successor as pastor of the Methodist Church
in Reckland, contradicted the testimony of
Mrs. Hayden that her husband went to the woodlot as late as 2:30 on the eventful afternoon. He
testified that only three days after the affair she
told himself and wife that it was only I o'clock,
or a little after. He also corroberated Stevens
statement, above mentioned, in reference to the
practicability of entering Hayden's barn. He
denied any hostility to his brother clergyman, or
that he had ever in a sermon or in conversation
denounced a lady, friendly to Hayden's cause, as
a Judas. The Court will meet to morrow, although a legal holiday in this State.

THE BOSTON MYSTERY.

Boston, Dec. 31.—The death of Mrs. Helen J. Ward continues to be the subject of universal comment. The daughter, who it is thought shot her mother, will probably remain in jail until Jan. 7, when the examination occurs. The medical examiner made an autopsy on the body of Mrs. Ward to-day, which developed the fact that two shots were fired, one of the fracturing, but not entering, the skull at them forehead, the other entering behind the ear, passing into the brain, and producing a fatal result. The bullet in the brain was extracted, and the flattened behiet which undoubtedly caused the wound on the foor of the room.

This discovery involves the case in deeper mystery, as the gentleman who loaned the revolver to the ladies for their protection states he left one chamber unloaded for the hammer to rest in as a precaution against premature explosion, and the revolver as found shows but two empty chambers. The friends of the parties testify to the affectionste relations existing between the mother and daughter, and no motive for the deed has yet been discovered.

THE GHOULS.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 31.—Special dispatches to the State Journal from points in Fairfield County give accounts of dastardly attempts to descorate the cemeteries at Sugar Grove. The grave of Daniel Rudolph, who recently committed suicide by shooting himself at Topeka, Kas., was opened, but the ghouls were discovered and driven away before the body could be taken up. At Lancaster, the body of Jounthan Boyer, an old and respected citizen, who died quite recently, was carried away. People in the vicinity are very much accided over the indulght work.

SAYS IT WAS SELF-DEFENSE. SAYS IT WAS SELF-DEFENSE.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANAS CITY, Mo., Dec. II.—On Christmas-Day

5 young man named Forest, whose father was
the founder of Forest Green, Charlton County,
Mo., was bruislly murdered by a colored man
named Cross. The murderer was arrested at
Mexico, but, upon being taken to Kaytesville,
a mob was in waiting, and the officen had
a long ride to escape with the prisoner.
The mob chased them twenty-five miles,

train. The

ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Pagara, Ill., Dec. Sl.—J. B. Fleming was robbed of 38 in money and all the clothes he had on except his shirt, last night, by Fred Zimmerman Pat Landrigan, and Monroe Jeffers. The property was found on the parties, and, in default of 44.00 ball cash, they were sent to full. Fleming who is a temperance man when at home, had been drinking with the parties.

NOT GUILTY.

Fanco, D. T., Dec. Sl.—The evidence in the

FARGO, D. T., Dec. 31.—The evidence in Brugier, case closed this forceson. The att neys speeches closed at 6 p. m. After a reco Judge Barnes charged the jury, who retired, a stor a half-hour's deliberation, returned a

DEATH SENTENCE.

Classian says: Judge Meyer this afternoo overruled the motion for a new trial, and ser tenced Gustave Ohr and George Mann to be hanged May 7. They are boys If years old, who were both convicted of the murder of John Watmaugh, of Philadelphia, in August last, near Alliance."

BANK OFFICERS CONVICTED. BANK OFFICE AND STATE OF STATE and, and whose trial has been in progress som ns. were to-day convicted. Sentence was de crede

disart al OBITUARY to te SENATOR HOUSTON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Senator Georg
Smith Houston, who filed at his residence a
Athens, Ala., jast night, was a veteran Con
gressman, and Fernando Wood is the only mem the exception of one Congress, he was a member of the House until Alabama secoded, in 1861, and in March last he took his seat as United States in March last he took his seat as United States Senator. He was a stout, heavy-featured old gentleman, with a hald head, which used to turn scarlet when he became excited in debate. He was a professed economist, and he used to ware war against extravagant expenditures at the Capitol. Jope Pope Walker, who will probably succeed Houston, is a leading Alabama law-yer, who was selected by Jeff Davis as his Secretary of War when the Provisional Confederate Coverament met at Montgomery early in 1861. It vas Mr. Walker who declared, when the news of the fall of Port Sumter resched Monte. of the fall of Port Sumter resolud Montgomery,
"No man can fortell the events of the war now
inaugurated; but this i will renture to predict,
that the Confederate flag will before the lat of
May, flast over the dome of the Capital at Washington."

MONTGOMERY. Als., Dec. 31.—The Hon. George
S. Houston, United States Senator from this
State, died at his home at Athens this morning.
The Capital offices are all closed in respect to his
memoris. Gov. Cobb said many prouncest citazens will go to Athens to attend the funeral serv-

in the funeral.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—Senators Morgan, Eaton, Allison, and Blair, as a committee in behalf of the Senate, left here to-night for Alabama to attend the funeral of the late Senator Houston, accompanied by a similar committee from the House, coaliging of Representatives Herndon, Shelley, Rerbert, Culbertson, and Thomas. MICHAEL GORPPER.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 31.—Michael Goepper, a
well-knewn dealer in brewers' supplies, died today. He served one term in the State Senate
four years ago.

E. WALLACE BLACKMAN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. St.—E. Wallace
Blackman, formerly of the Indianapolis Scritics,
died to-day, aged 41.

Lessers Ti His Arrival at Panama.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribume.

Colon, Dec. 31.—The steamer Lafayette, having on board M. Ferdinand De Lesseps and his party, entered the harbor of Navy Bay at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. With the distinguished Engineer were Measrs Wyse, Bionne, Dirks, Boutan, Hosa, Orlega, Douzots, Couvrent, Blanchet, Albers, Wiener, Danprat, Ojallay, Duffo, Marolle, Fontan, Barbier, and Verbruggle. A Reception Committee composed of five citizens of Aspinwall delivered an address on the steamer, and M. De Lesseps replied, thanking them for the honor done him, and expressing his confidence in the success of the undertaking. All the ships in the harbor hoisted their flags, and the town, with its long line of stores, shops, and hotels, was bright with the banners of all nations. From the upper windows of the Panama Bailroad Company's office, into which the wires of the Isthmus telegraph converge, waved streamers of gay colors. On the wharf, running out 1,000 feet upon a coral reef, covered by a lofty metallic roef, with a grove of occoanut trees shooting up through the flooring at the upper end, was gathered all the miscellaneous population of the town, Europeans mingling with half-naked negroes, and foreign seamen with the Spanish natives in their loose shirts and cotton trousers. The steamer Colon arrived at 8 o'clock this morning. On board were Measrs. Totten, Park, Wright, Thompson, Hoyt, Campbell, and Burke. All but two of the Directors of the Panama Railroad were there. The party of M. De Lesseps and that of Col. Totten met on the steamboat wharf. The Frenchmen saluted the American engineer is the pioneer of the canal. M. De Lesseps asserted to a correspondent that he was not only determined, but able, to build a canal on the sea level, with Aspinwall as its eastern terminus.

A Colombian national delegation, including Messer, Ferro, Holguin, Serrano, and Buik, wait-

spondent that he was not only determined, but able, to build a canal on the sea level, with Aspinwall as its eastern terminus.

A Colombian national delegation, including Messas, Ferro, Holguin, Serrano, and Ruiz, waited on M. De Lesseps at 10 o'clock.

During the morning some of the party wandered through the town, inspecting the lecture-room, library, and club-room of the Company, or driving along the Pasco Coral by the beach, where charming glimpies of the cocan and of the archipelago meet the ere at every turn. At moon the train, with its cars decorated, started for Panama, with M. De Lesseps and the delegation Military music was played at the station. All the prominent citizens of Aspinwall were there collected, and the cars moved slowly away.

Haif way from Panama the delegation delivers the visitors to the Committee from thence. The steamers Panama and Colon are detained in Panama, being musble to discharge their cargoes, as the fallway damages have not yet been repaired. The California passengers are detained in Colon. Central and South American trayelers have gone on.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

THE USELESS Ex-Gov. Hunt Contrives to Say

Savages. Which Doesn't at All Accord with the Average Colorado

The Commission Shielded the Indians Against Public , Sentiment,

By Suppressing the Worst Portions of Testimony Elicited from the Mockers.

GOV. HUNT AND THE UTES.

GOV. HUNT AND THE UTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Traume.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Ex-Gov. Hunt, of Colorado, is here in the interests of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. The survey of the route south of Alamona runs across a narrow neck of the Ute Reservation, fifteen miles wide, and several hundred long. Ry the terms of the treaty with the Utes, know as Bruno's treaty, wagon roads have been constructed across the twritory for the convenience of the settlers in the San Juan country. While in New York a few days ago, negotiating for the purchase of rolling-stock for the road Gov, Hunt received notification from the Indian Department that the survey must be suspended. He at once came to Washington to see what was wrong, and to-day learnest that dipatches had been sent to Commissioner Hayt, charging infraction of the treaty upon Gov. Hunt's party. These dispatches were signed by a party whom Hunt says he had discharged from his service for incapacity. Hayt, on learning the true state of the case, and after consultation with Secretary Schurz, sent a dispatch to the Indian Agent at Los Pinos directing him to allow work to be prosecuted. In the meanline, Gov. Hunt saw President Hayes, and reminded him that by the terms of the Eruno treaty roads, where necessary for the convenience of settlers living near the reservation, should be constructed on such reservation.

where necessary for the convenience iving near the reservation, should be constructed on such reservation.

If the joint resolution now before the House should pass, it is probable that the Utes might easily be persuaded to surrender their present reservation, consisting of over 12,000,000 acres, and take a smaller one elsewhere, together with

and take a smaller one elsewhere, together with a reasonable sum of money.

The dispatch sent by Mr. Hayt only permits the survey to go on, but settles nothing as to the right of the Company to construct its road. Gov. Hunt is of opinion that there will be no serious delay on this score. As to the Indian trouble, Gov. Hunt takes a more conservative view than most Colorado men. He thinks the Indians are not so much to blame as is commonly believed in the West. They deserve fair treatment at least, and should have it. Ourny certainly has acted homorably throughout. The murder of Meaker, he thinks, was not wholly because he sought to teach them the arts of nnived at by any consider h ey. As to the final div. Hunt thinks they or

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. II.—Scoretary Schurs has received two dispatabase from Gen. Hatch written at Cline's Banch on the 29th and 20th inst. One informs the Scoretary, for the first time, that among the Indians offered for surrender on the 25th inst., but whose surrender was not received, were Douglass (acstille Chief) and several other principals in the Mecker massacra. The last sentence of the other dispatch seems to indicate that, after Hatch refused to receive the surrender of these Indians, they were permitted to go to Lower Geand River and hunt for game, and that they are not likely to be found again for a month. Scoretary Schurs entertains considerable doubt as to this being the real meaning of the dispatch as sent, and has telegraphed for explicit information. Cline's Banch is ten miles nearer than Los Pines to the White Iter Agency, and brenty-live miles nearer than Los Pines to the White Iter Agency, and brenty-live miles nearer than Los Pines to the White Iter Agency, and brenty-live miles nearer than Los Pines to the White Iter Agency, and brenty-live miles nearer than Los Pines to the White Iter Agency, and brenty-live miles nearer han Los Pines to the White Iter Agency, and brenty-live miles nearer han Los Pines to the White Iter and the Iter and Iter and

CINCINACT, Dec. al.—Richard Smith, of the Gazette, was arrested to-day at 1 o'clock on a warrant sworn out by thief of Police Wappensiein, charging criminal libel. The matter which gave rise to the warrant was an interview pubpublished in Tuesday's Gazette, charging Wappenstein with complicity with the gamblers. Mr. Smith was released on his own recognizance.

with William Reddick for Chairman, pointed to propose a plan of action and r formal meeting on Friday night. WASHINGTON.

TREASURY MATTERS: ading Dec. 11, \$100,000,012, not include (23,123). The following is a statement of Paris.

NOTES AND NEWS

longs. Among so meriment, in the arti-July 1 to Nov. 1 as

CAJUALTIES.

Prior, wife of I

The Rev. Cowry is cut and bruiss Blood is inted internally and back. Mrs. Blid's ear was torn and dislocated, and ne was otherwise bruse Prior is much based, but not seriously Her boy receiv a severe blow on the had his had seriously Her boy receiv a severe blow on the had his had seriously Her boy received a severe blow on the had his had been as the boy and body bruised. In the of the descent latt was thrown times dow and lodge in the snow. None of gree remembe more than the first ture car, which pitsed them on to their he outsiders say a car turned over and earal times, or hing like an erg-shell down. The trin was running slow. eral times, or him lite an erg-shell down. The tim was running alow, ears were and from going over against the ses of the trestle-we bridge, when it stopped. The intaken to Mineapolis under the car geons prompt brought from the graphic comminication with this city rupted by the all of the sleeper on All the injury are doing well and

AC IDENTALLY SHOT.

Special ligates to The Original Price
Minwarks, Dec. 21.—A pointer range
Maxwell we accidentally shot and wounded, the foremoon, under peculiar stances, at he paymbroker's establish.

L. H. Loom on East Water street. Dr. had steppe into the pince to wich volver for enlyanic battery, and while ining the liter, left his shooting-news loaded, ring upon the show-cast time Dr. No cross easne in for the pripurchasing revolver. The cierk in took severs out of the show-case at the placed, the breide that of Dr. Mile No cross, it dreaming that any of me were loade tested the hammers of collast subjects Mudgett's revolver it process. A explosion followed by a screen of gains and a struck the namer Maxwel hip while he was looking Mudgett. The pellet penes and then cursed downwas but not dis recous fiesh wo tracted this hill, and the wooling well.

THE EXC

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FRIDAY. WASHINGTON. of an Old Superstition TREASURY MATTERS: on Wedding Licenses. TRI CURRENCY.

HNGON, D. 'ec. 31.—The total and tiona National-bank circulation is the year ending Dec. 31, 1879, was try, account retired, \$7.612.761; net decrease circulation during the year, \$18.00.18 mount of National-bank circulation on De. 31, \$200.78.012, not including the or account of National sold banks, which 20.

following is a statement of United the you standing on this date:

NOTES AND NEWS.

CAUALTIES.

OF THE TRACK.

Also upon Weddings Themselves. Returns for the Year, of Ministers Gire Their Agreement. by and Sunday Appear the Popular Days.

re have appeared occasionally a graph in Tangers to the effect that he numbe arriage scenes issued Friday was much arriage scenes issued Friday was much arriage scenes. dier than that of those takes and of the veck. The year having ready of the week. The year having ready of the week. The year having ready of the Thubunz has laborously among the his of licenses issued during among to the licenses issued during among the his figured up the number takes on the licenses issued during t

I will be seen from this that Piday does fall stelow any of its fellows. As pretty nearly sybody knows, it has long ben a supersti-and a more powerful one at than some ble think, that

and a more powerful one at than some nie think, that remain anything. Hany other sutitions have faded out of sign. Few people to count whether there are thirteen at a six or not, few are concerned whether the cellar is upset, and very fer are solicitious to which foot they put first across the threshold or first out of fed. But this as to the unlucking of Friday as to have been more thoroughly imbedded in the minds of mankind, and it has had a longer in than most of its fellows. In the days of old, here Caristanity had replaced the Pagan relians of Northern Europe, Friary was not gently accounted an unlucky ay, although it was not unlucky. It is probable that the generabile in its being a bad dig in which to be easy they grew up as the Christian faith of grand, and was due to the fact that the original was on that day. Ill Fridays came to days of fusting, and woul, hence, seem to pecially unfitted for secular pursuits.

The entire of this supersition is chough to origin who so small a number proportionately all the out their marriageliceness on Friday Its say in some instances to explain or continued any in the continued any in the continued any or continued an

At Its easy in some instances to explain
of CHERDAYS SHOULD BE B WELL FAVORED.
De large number issued sturday is due in
at to Sunday marriages, and part to the fact
in numbers among the wekimp-classes get
arried Saturday afternoon cevening, and are
abled to have the weedding-trip, on a West
as street-car, on Sunday, and taste all the
sectness of a brief tour withent its conflicting
stall with their work. This a comparatively
aller number should be used out Thursday
and that all'licenses take out on Thursday
and that all'licenses take out on Thursday
at Thursday weddings sly. In the case
of Tednesday, where the amber is so much
age, they are taken out forboth Wednesday
afflursday weddings. Wi Monday should
be disproportionately large being nearly, up
Sturday, who as casily splainable, except
subly on the theory of or German clergysuch the Thusday was one of the favorit wedindays in his denomination.
Her having seen the disport with which
rely is looked upon as a sy for taking out
inneed a marriage, to take return to the
oney Clerk of the day on which he does it.
The furna are not perfect, ar from being so,

-tu such as they are, they are been tabulatcibra. Thursday are, they are been tabulatcibra reporter for eight maths of the year,
and to following results obtened:

bursday,—the majority or Thursday."

DR. ADAM MILLS.

rentleman not a miniser now, but he be thirty-five years ago and was interlosee whether the sentment in regard ay had changed.

Juperience was, when he couple were set married they got married, but I do not that I ever married a couple on riday.

Whit was the favorit day?"

I don recollect any particular favorit. Any

as a lected between Money and Thurs
The noticed lately that Thursday is the

"ht is conidered a good day."
"ht is conidered a good day."
"Wherefore?" DR. THOMAS. "What is your experience as tr Friday?"

I don't know as I have had ar. If anybody
mos along I'll marry them Friday, but it is not
customary day."

Bare you ever married any geople on that

s not a frequent occurrence?"

s not a frequent occurrence?"

dings usually occur on other days, but I little superstition in sgard to such at I should not note a widding on Frin recollect of an instance on Friday?"
do not."
applies to the country s well as the

The key. B. D. SHEPPAD.

The thing never occurred to me but I don't collect ever having married a cuple on Frical Collect ever having married a cuple on Friday. I don't think I ever did. I married y couples last year, but did not notice ther any came on Friday. The great bulk at the married but I do not lember on ease on Friday. What is the favorit day?

Think Wednesday is.

Think Wednesday is.

I don't know that I ever married couple on

low long have you been in the n

"Yes. It is very unusual for people to get

"Yes. It is very unusual for people to get married on Priday."

"How long does your experience run back?"

"Ten years."

"What is the favorif day?"

"Thursday."

"I have no idea. There is one singular thing in my experience. I have married more girls of 19 than of all other ages put together. They never get beyond 19, or else that is the usual age to marry."

"How many couples have you married?"

"About 186."

"How many couples have you married?"

"How many couples have you married?"

"People very rarely select Friday, but I have married people on that day."

"What sort of people were they?"

"I have no impression that there was anything unusual in their character. Butif I recollect aright the weddings were not in a house, but were informal, and Friday was chosen because it was a convenient day. I have never known Friday to be selected for a wedding at a house."

"What was the favorit day in Michigan?"

"Any one from Tuesday to Thursday. Saturday was not often selected."

"Why not?"

"It is a little toe close to Sunday, and parties who intend going off and have scruples against trading on Sunday,—couples who like to observe the Sabuth—do not, as a rule, get married on Saturday. But I have married people on that day."

"Have you on Sunday?"

"FASTOR HARTMAN.

"I marry couples," said Pastor Hartman, "Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday."

"Why not Monday?"

"It is very soldom that any come Monday."

"How do you account for it?"

"I know of no reason."

"And as to Wednesday?"

"They don't come that day, either, very often; not one in 10; is married Wednesday."

"They don't come that day, either, very often; not one in 10; is married Wednesday."

"That is - bad a day as Wednesday. It is a holy day an arg our people, and the feeling among parer is that it is an unlucky day. I don't believe t; but it is very seldom indeed that a couple.sak to be married on Friday."

"En one day a favorit?"

"En o carefular y the most on Tuesday and Thursday."

"The reporter also called on a Catholic priest, were all the whole was the favorit day."

"Well, I miarry the most on Tuesday and Thursday."

The reporter also called on a Catholic priest, and asked him which was the favorit day.

"There is none," said he, "that I know of. They come every day in the week."

"Including Friday?"

"Yes."

"You have married people on that day?"

"Yes."

"Yes, it is the same as any other."

"Is there ho superstition regarding it?"

"There may be among simple people, but not as a rule. I have never noticed that people objected to being married on Friday."

Another priest was also seen, and he said about the same, with the addition that Sunday seemed to be the most convenient day for a great many.

There suppears to be another, and perhaps

about the same, with the addition that Sunday seemed to be the most convenient day for a great many.

There appears to be another, and perhaps more rational, way of accounting for the comparatively small number of marriages failing on Friday, at least in cases where the parties are members of Catholic churches. Perhaps there is not another Catholic clergyman in the city who has married so many couples in the course of a year as the Rev. Father Roles, of St. Mary's, and his testimony is that Monday and Tuesday are ordinarily the big days of the week, so far as the number of marriages in his parish is concerned. "The fact of it is," said he, in talking with the reporter a few days ago. "we call the names on Sundays, and, once the word is out, the parties want to get married as soon as possible. In other words, when the public know of it, the parties want the thing done up right off,—either on Sunday, or as soon thereafter as possible. I frequently have three marriages on Sunday.

"May not the old superstition with regard to the unhuckiness of Friday have something to do with the avoidance of that day?"

"It may hold in some instances, but I think that the reason why nearly all the marriages occur so early in the week, at least in our church, is the fact that we call on Sunday, and the parties wish to have matters over as soon as possible after the public know of their matrimonial intentions."

DR. R. W. PATTERSON

DR. R. W. PATTERSON was questioned as to the superstitious idea of the unlucky character of Friday as a marriage day, and said:

"I have married people now for nearly forty years, married young couples, and then married their children, and I do not remember to have ever performed the marriage ceremony on a Friday. My marriage records as far back as I have them at hand do not show a single instance. There is undoubtedly a popular prejudice against Friday marriages, and I think that among the better classes it is more prevalent than anywhere else. Etiquet, fashion, and custom are opposed to it, and I don't remember a single instance in my ewn marriages or those of other clergymen which I call to mind."

TURN IT OVER. The New Leaf on Which to Write Your

New Year's Resolutions.

Philadelphia Record.

Those who have leaves to turn are preparing to turn them now. This business of slating good resolutions—this crawing out of bad habits, as a soft-shell crab slides out of his covering—is as easy as running up an account with the grocer. In this world of booms and other tribulations, there is but one thing easier. That thing is to break them on the day after New Year's. About this time an epidemic in the form of a virtuous inclination to start good with the world on the lst of January rages among the people. In most cases it is simply a spasm of the mind; a resolve that has no more backbone in it than a Ist of Jamuary rages among the people. In most cases it is simply a spasm of the mind; a resolve that has no more backbone in it than a jelly-fish, or more substance than charity-school soup is said to own.

Before the ordinary young woman decides on anything of this kind she talks about it for a week or two among her friends, to impress them, probably, that she is about to convert herself into a particularly exemplary female. Having done this, she pins up her bangs before retiring on New-Year's Eve, gets a penall, sharpens it to a fine point, places in her lap a very small book, and then, gathering her thoughts from an excursion through space, she begins to think—to concentrate her mind on the first little weakness or folly she will part company with on the first of the year, and here is the result:

| Chew gum. | use cheap rouge. | borrow a novel. talk slang. | hardly ever flirt, powder my nose. | int for supper after the operation of the year, and here is the result:

| I will not envy any girl's bonnet. | call pap "dad." | sit up later than 12. | say "no" when he pops. | lay my offed head on his shoulder. | dance till my legs ache. | swoon just to be caught. | sneeze at table. | sleep in my stockings. |

The young man who has an attack of the leaf, turning complaint determines to stick to his resolutions like a poor nephew to a retired uncle. In his mind he lays out the course to be pursued next year with as much care as a landscape gardner lays out a flower-bed, and jots down in this wise:

cigars.
late hours.
chewing tobacco.
asking the boys out.
platting feminine hair,
courting four girls at once.
mashing as an art.
bogrowing or lending.
having it stated.
lending clean shirts.
the landlady.
my tailor.
the opera.
myself.

The Little Mother.

New York Tribuna.

A touching story was told two or three years ago by the Matron of an orphan asylum near this city. A little Swedish girl of about 11 was brought to the house very fill. After some menths she recovered. She was a dull, homely child, but endeared everybody to her by her anxious affection and gratitude for the care and tindaess which had been shown to her Control of the care and tindaess which had been shown to her Control of the care and tindaess which had been shown to her Control of the care and tindaess which had been shown to her Control of the care and tindaess which had been shown to her Control of the care and tindaess which had been shown to her Control of the care and tindaess which had been shown to her care and tindaess which had been shown to her care and tindaes the c child, but endeared everybody to her by her anxious affection and gratitude for the care and kindness which had been shown to her. One day a child was admitted, a testy, peevish little creature of 3, suffering from some nervous complaint. The little Swede from the first bour devoted herself to this child, remained besider her all day amusing and reading to her, and had her placed in the next cot to her own that she might answer her call. The nurses were willing enough to be relieved of their duty, and it was oally after some weeks that the Matron discovered that the elder child had actually assumed all the duties of a mother to the younger, dressing, nursing, and serving her with untiring gentleness and putience. The child sickened rapidly, but refused to take her food or medicine from anybody's hand but that of her friend, and the Little Mother, as she was called, kept her place and held the poor baby in her arms when ahe died. "Why did you do it, my child?" the Matron asked. The little Swede looked bewildered. "Do not all the people in the world help each other?" she said. "You have helped me." "But why did you choose, that baby? There are many others here prettler, better tempered, more lovable." The child's eyes filled with tears. "But she had nobody but me to care for her, madam."

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS

Additions to the Long List in Wednesday's "Tribune."

one that the Day Will Be Better Ob than Ever Before.

The following list of those receiving calls to-day is additional to the names published in yes-terday's TRIBUNE, being handed in since its pub-lication. Those desiring the full list of ladies receiving New-Year's calls as published in yes-terday's TRIBUNE can obtain copies at THE TRIBUNE counting-room: ABERDEEN.

Miss Mary and Nellie Harty, essisted by Miss Mary Butler.

Eme McFurland.

& Mrs. S. A. Humiston and Mrs. A. Salisbury.

& Mrs. S. A. Humiston and Mrs. S. R. Buchanan.

& J. S. Buchanan and Mrs. S. R. Buchanan.

& J. S. Buchanan and Mrs. S. R. Buchanan.

& Mrs. Dr. E. F. Ingala.

& Miss Carrie E. Hartwell, with Miss Anna Ryder,

of Dubuque, Ia.

& Miss Belie Carpenter, of Milwankee, with Miss

Addle Ferry.

BREMER.

165. The Misses Kittle and Norah Flaherty. BROCK.

8. Miss Linsie Goodwin, assisted by Miss Orre Petros and Mrs. H. T. Petros.

CAMPRELL AVENUE.

26. Mrs. William J. Frawley. CHURCH.

515. Misses Mary and Luzie Nicholson.

525. Miss Maggie McDonald.

526. Misses Joe, Mary Ann, and Lissie Reynold.

CALUMET AVENUS.

22. Miss Badger. 53. Mrs. Charles V. Marsh. 54. Mrs. Charles V. Marsh. 55. Miss Mahol M. Baker and Miss E. Louise King-ST. Mrs. H. C. Mitchell, assisted by her sisters, the sees Guthery, and Miss Valeria Rohr, of Memphis, Misses Guthery, and Miss values Penn. 34, Miss Maggie Mead, assisted by Miss Ida M. akie. 40. Mrs. J. T. Rmerick. 514. Mrs. L. B. Dixon, assisted by Miss Nettle French.

CONGRESS—WEST.

573. Mrs. J. G. Hill, assisted by Mrs. George Stand-rt and Mrs. C. N. Post. art and Mrs. C. N. Post.

CARROLL AVENUE.

163. Miss Katic Kehoe, assisted by her sister Nellie.

463. Mrs. T. E. Courtney, Mrs. F. C. Schoenthaler, nee Courtney, and Miss 1ch Courtney.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

This is regular visiting day at the County Hospital, and the officers in charge wish to notify all whe have friends there that the fact of its being New Year's makes no change in the routine.

DAYTON. . ELLIS AVENUE. 20. Mrs. A. D. Pickering, assisted by Mrs. F. A. Tit-comb, Miss. Fannie Trego, Misses Fannie and Annie Slocum, and Ella and Gertie Pickering.

Siz. Miss Emma J. Jeuness, Mrs. Lou Lewis, Mrs. All Mass Emma 3. Journal Hattle Journal American Mrs. V. Q. Parson. FRANKLIN—NORTH.

GOERHE.

6. Miss Cronan, assisted by Miss Bean.
GRAND BOULEVARD.
Bl. Mrs. B. F. Nourse, assisted by Mrs. Helen P.
Merriman, of Pittsfield, Vt. 60. Miss Susie McWade.

HURBARD.

465. Miss Jennie Carr and Miss Mamie McKensie 134 Mrs. A. E. Shader and Miss Emma Kitt. 134. Mrs. A. E. Shader and mine and min

usinal annual reception to-day at their offices, from B to 6 c'clock.

36. Mrs. John Slack, assisted by Miss Annie W. Warwick.

MARKET—NORTH.

Bil. Miss Rice, assisted by Misses Mary Stanton, Miss Alice Sherry, and Miss Mary O'Connell.

Mary.
MICHIGAN AVENUE.
910. Mrs. S. B. Raymond, Mrs. Philo Beveridge, and Mrs. Henry Botsford will receive with Mrs. J. E Armsby.
918. Miss Dutcher, of Milwaukee, with the Misses Goodrich. MONBOE-WEST. MONROE—WEST.

El. Mrs. A. Vigrers, assisted by her daughter Mattle.

Ell. Mrs. C. W. Bond, with Mrs. J. E. Prescott, Mrs.

B. B. Hullwinkle, Miss Price, and Miss Bertils Price.

40. Mrs. William F. Brace with Mrs. M. T. Miles.

Ed. Miss Pauline Friend will not receive on account of death in the family. The Missos Pauline Thieber and Carrie Daube will be at No. 159 South Jefferson street.

670. Mrs. Dr. T. C. Duncan.

MONGAR—SOUTH.

361. Mrs. L. J. Daegling, assisted by Miss Josie Hock of Port Huron, and Miss Annie Shanon, of Rochester, N. Y. NEBRASKA. 27. Miss Margaret Murray, assis Mary and Anna Murray.

273. Miss Edith Vale and Miss Mamie Booth.
374. Mrs. William McGuire.

OHIO.

177. Mrs. George P. Gilman.
185. Misses Kittle and Minnie Gildes, assisted by Mrs. Magrie Naor, (nee Mile, Almina Vallerio), of Jefferson City, Mo.

OAKLEY. Jefferson City, Mo.
OAKLEY.
JGS. Mrs. Anson Fox.
PARK AVENUE. PARK AVENUE.

216. Miss Lizzie L. Ambrose, assisted by Miss Mar
B. Rawleigh and Miss Laura Hood.

PAULINA—SOUTH.

311. Mrs. H. W. Dobson, assisted by her dang Anna.

PRORIA—SOUTH.

113. Misses Ella Duncan, Lotta Duncan, and Blaz Gillman.

Gilman.

POLK—WEST.

30. Miss Mary A. Sullivan.

30. Miss Anna Carr, assisted by Misses Catharine
Carr and Ellen Sullivan.

PRAIRIE AVENUE.

116. Miss Susie Pierce, assisted by Miss Sallie Hart
and Mrs. Quigg.

RUSH.

30. Mrs. W. K. Martin, of Sycamore, Ill., assisted by
Miss E. Esther Owen, of Toronto, Out., and Miss
Claudia Flint.

EANDOUPH—WEST.

20. Mrs. George P. Anderson, assisted by her sister,
Miss Julie F. Nussbaumer.

20. Mrs. Williard Woodard and daughters. Misses
Flors and Jennie.

SANGAMON—NOETH.

67. Miss Maria Morey and Mrs. J. W. Stewart.

SANGAMON—SOUTH.

HT. Mrs. O. L. Fox, with Mrs. E. M. Doolittle.

SEDGWICK.

131. Miss Mary Queeny.
STATZ.
St. The Misses Fannie and Kittle Gelders.
912. Miss Annie Deties, assisted by Miss Geiss.
1861. Miss Minnie Haag, assisted by Miss Carrie Fries and Miss Ida Noyes, of the West Side. and Miss Ida Noyes, of the West Side.

THIRTY-SEVENTH.

70. Mrs. John C. Davison, assisted by
Tehney and Mrs. J. C. Peterson.
201. Miss Clara Boyles.
201. Mrs. C. Dix Hills, assisted by Miss I
ley, from Buffalo.
201. Mrs. W. B. Flood.

VINCENNES AVENUE.

18. The Misses Graham.

WABASH AVENUE.

May Pink.

61. Miss Emma Sprague, assisted by Miss Januis Ireland.

53. Mrs. A. P. Redfield, assisted by Miss Mary RedBold.

SEL Mrs. A. P. Redfield, assisted by Miles Mary Redfield.

WEBSTER AVENUE.

22. Mrs. N. H. Barnes, Mrs. W. L. Potter, and Mrs.
A. Swadtins.

WELLS-NORTH.

42. Miles Lene Burger.

WINCHESTER AVENUE.

18. Mrs. A. L. Morrison, assisted by Mileses Brin and
Mamie Morrison.

19. Mrs. C. D. Hinman, assisted by Mrs. A. E. Pettie,
of Milwaukse. of Miss Clive H. Sherwood, assisted by Miss Josie S. Holden and Miss Charlotte F. Crane.

Miss Jessie Bartiett (Little Butteress) and Mrs. Virginia Fitzeraid will receive their friends to-day, from Il to 5 o'clock, in the east ladies' parior of the trand Pacific Hote I. Grand Pacific Hote I.

SUBURBAS.

Evanston—Miss Evelyn Brown, with the Misses
Mary and Kaie Terhinic, at If Vincennes avenue.
Oakwood avenue Hills Albertson, of May wood; Miss
Matte Kirk of Biver Vorest; Miss Cora Butterfield,
Houghton, Mich.; Miss Luttle B. Shaw. Ohioago; and
Miss Carrie B. Norton, with Miss Mary C. Gerts.

THE FIREMEN. **Enforced Resolutions Presented** 

And a Spontaneous Tribute of Love Paid Their Old Commander,

to the Mayor.

HARRISON.

Upon Mayor Harrison's accession to office, about the first thing he did was to call upon the members of the Fire-Department to submit to a reduction of their pay, amounting to 5 per cent. The boys felt that they were already underpaid, but, it being hinted around that those who did not submit to the reduction would be discharged, they gracefully submitted to the order. The only member who was really heard to complain in the matter was Marshal Benner, and his head was cut off, and everybody remembers what followed,—how the Council came to the front and reinstated him, and how he subsequently resigned rather than be tortured as he would have been. Following this, it will be remembered, his Honor called upon Assistant-Marshal Shay to point out where discharges should be made, etc., notwithstanding he had in the meantime appointed Benner's successor. Shay's recommendations were never acted upon, however, for prudential reasons, and since then, until a few days ago, when a new appointed conneclived the idea of sending around some resolutions to the various engine-houses for signatures, nothing has appeared on the surface to disturb the equanimity of the Department, or to stir up the members thereof. The resolutions are as follows: HARRISON.

equanimity of the Department, or to stir up the members thereof. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, Under the Administration of the Hon. T. T. Gurney, as Controller, the members of the Chicago T. T. Gurney, as Controller, the members of the Chicago T. T. Gurney, as Controller, the members of the Chicago T. T. Gurney, as Controller, the members of the Chicago T. T. Gurney, as Controller, the members of the Chicago T. T. Gurney, as Controller, the members of the Chicago T. T. Gurney, as the term of the business affairs of the city that for months he has been able to pay in cash instead of the city scrip, which could not be realized upon except at a heavy discount; and

WHEREAS, The generous setion of the Administration in paying the December salaries before Christmas should not be allowed to pass by without grateful recognition on our part; therefore, be it.

Resolved, By the members of the Fire Department, that we hereby extend to his Honor the Mayor, and to the Hon. T. Gurney, our sincere congratulations of the Hon. T. Gurney, our sincere congratulations. Resolved, Also, that in behalf of ourselves and our families, we offer our heartfelt thanks for the generous and prompt way in which we have been pad our salaries, assuing the above-named gentlemen that they have gladdened many a heart which, without their kindness and good will, would have been but poorly prepared for these marry Christmas days.

Resolved, Finally, that we respectfully request the Chief of this Department to Fananis to both his Honor the Mayor and the Hon. T. T. Gurney the expression of these our sentments of gratifude, together with our cordial good when for the newpear and a prosperous and happy future.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the members of the Department were entirely unprepared for these resolutions, but knowing where they originated, and feeling that they had a choice between subscribing to them an

How to do it at first was the question, but, remembering that their Chief had been stain because he dared to defend them, they agreed to get him up a little testimonial to follow the resolutions. The necessary committees were appointed, the hat was passed around, and, notwithstanding they had been about the same time called upon to contribute to the relief of the suffering tenants in Ireland, they gave liberally, and last evening they called upon Mat Benner at his residence.

Their visit was entirely unexpected, and a surprise indeed. Benner was in his shirt-sleeves, enjoying a draw at an old pipe, and his family were engaged in preparing for to-day, when his door-bell was rung. One of his daughters answered the bell, and upon opening the door the crowd pressed in without the ceremony of an introduction. They were met by "Matt" im his parlor, and once in and the door closed the object of the visit was made known. Patrick Hemry O'Toole, a clerk in the Department, stepped forward and addressed Mr. Benner in a complimentary strain, assuring him that all the "boys," loved him, and telling him that they had come to attest their affection in a substantial manner. In the midst of his speech he handed him a box containing a massive gold ring, upon the inside of which were the words, "Presented to Matt Benner by the Chicago Fire-Department, 1879," while upon the outside appeared in raised letters, "C. F.-D. to M. B."

Mr. Benner returned his thanks for the present in a neat speech, which was followed by speeches by Hans Haerting, Mr. Donovan, of the Journal, and others, after which the company retired to a neighboring house, where liquids were dispensed, and an hour or more was pleasantly spent, in which old times were talked over and many good healths to the late Chief were drank. But, while Matt and his friends were thus enjoying themselves, his wife discovered, in examining the ring and the box, that in the liming of the latter was concealed \$400,—twenty \$20 silver certificates,—of which Benner knew nothing, and of w

SCATES AFTER HIS FEES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Spanngfrand, Ill., Dec. 31.—Judge Walter B.
Scates, of Chicago, is in the city engaged in securing the depositions of leading lawyers here as to the value of the legal services performed by him in the celebrated Wayne Company bond suits, which were twice taken to the United States Supreme Court. This litigation was pending about fourteen years, and Judge Scates represented during that period the holders of \$80,000 of the \$1,100,000 of bonds issued. A number of his clients have since died, and their administrators decline to pay his claims for his services, which amounts to something like 10 per cent commission on the value of the property recovered by the bondholders. He has instituted a series of suits in the Wayne County Circuit and County Courta, and in the Cook County Court, and, if he is successful in these cases, as attorneys here predict he will be, he will recover upwards of \$100,000 for his services in this cause celebre.

upwards of \$100,000 for his services in this cause celebre.

ROCKFORD TAXES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 31.—By looking over the Collector's books in the several towns of this county, we find the total taxes in each to be as follows: Rockford, \$111,611.25; city, \$71,922.12; Burritt, \$4,89.07; Cherry Valley, \$6,62.17; Durand, \$4,589.38; Guilferd, \$6,732.18; Harlem, \$5,015.78; Harrison, \$2,985.01; Laona, \$3,175.38; New Mifford, \$4,170.18; Owen, \$5,882.22; Pecatonica, \$7,501.12; Rockton, \$14,76.53; Roscoe, \$6,385.44; Shiriand, \$2,329.45; Seward, \$5,688.55; and Winnebago, \$8,024.05; making a total of \$900,221.38. This is divided thus: State tax, \$23,831.20; county tax, \$64,773.13; town, \$14,351.70; school tax, \$37,043.11; and road and bridge \$5,534.38.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, EST Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 685 Cottage Grove-sv., horthwest corner Thrity-offine-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1939 Weest Madison-st., near Western-sv.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 369 Bine Island-sv., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. G. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 79 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 65 East Divisions., between LaSalle and Wells.
L. BURLINGHAM & OO., Druggista, 45 North Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL WILL UNKNOWN FRIEND COM-municate with T. Tusten, I.C. R. R., city, ap-pointing time and place for interview. CHAS. F. TISSOTT. PERSONAL—COR: WON'T HAVE TO GO TILL middle of next week. Wish you could send me word soon. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 RLDRIDGE-COURT - FINELY FURNISHED rooms for families or single persons, with first-674 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS 998 WABASH-AV.-TO RENT, WITH BOARD, TNDIANA-AV., NEAR RIGHTEENTH-ST.—A nice front room, with board, for one or two gentlemen. Private family, Also, single room for one gentleman. Address Tv, Tribune office.

7 NORTH CLARK STREET, FOURTH DOOR from the bridge—Front rooms, with board, \$4 to 5 per week; without board, \$4 to 5.

163 DEARBORN-AV.—NICE FURNISHED board, front parior; also, other rooms, with good board, \$4 to 5.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HABrison-sta, four blocks south of Paimer HouseBoard and room, per day, 8.50 to 25; per week, from
8 to 30; also furnished rooms rented without board.

L'NGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
L'Down again. Single room and board, 31 to 37. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, 8.53. Translents, 31 a day.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—WE HAVE TWO ELEsant south-front rooms for gent and wife; also,
a few single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the
winter. Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

WYINDEAD HOUSE. IN STATE ST. RIGHT OP-BOARD WANTED.

OARD—AND A GOOD SUITE OF ROOMS, W a good family on West Side, by a small famest of reference given and required. Address ribune office.

MUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD-PAYING BUSINESS IN ONE OF THE best locations on the South Side; established seven years; clean, well-selected stock, about 8.001; want 82.00 cash, balance good trade; will bear investigation. Z di, Tribune office.

A RETAIL JEW RILRY BUSINESS FOR SALE—Stock about \$3.00 to \$4.00; good location. South 81.00 to \$4.00; good location. South 81.00; paying business. Good reasons for selling. Address V 88, Tribune office.

DUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERSHIPS negotiated, grocery, drug, hardware, and other stocks bought, sold, and exchanged. J. E. RIMBALL, 126 Washington-st. Room 18.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH, A good-paying jewelry business, established 35 years; stock has been reduced; fixtures modern, constituing of two upright cases, walnut mirror to match, five counter cases, two safes, regulator, etc.; will sell as a bargain. Building the best in the city; rent low. Will sell the fixtures separately. Address JEWELER, corner Main and Columbus-sta., Ottawa, III., BOX 1974. III., Box 1974.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-BOOT AND SHO. store, fine locaton, doing good trade; an opportunity to party wanting business. V. S. Tribune.

FOR SALE-OR TRADE-SALDON, WITH GOOD fixtures, stock, and iteense, in good location must sell. Inquire at Room 54, 163 Handolph-st.

WANTED-A LIVE MAN TO BUY HALF IN terest in good paying business; no real-estate men, but will bear investigation. Address V.S. Tribune.

sparing good with the season of the story is to be told. The strict of the story is so be told. The strict of the story is so be told. The strict of the story is so be told. The strict of the story is so be told. The strict of the story is so be told. The strict of the story is so be told. The strict of the story is so be told. The strict of the strict of the story is so be told. The strict of the strict of the story is so be told. The strict of HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

low. Apply at 25 Indians-av, between Twilfit and Thirteenth-sis.

CEND FOUR SLEIGHS, BUGGTES, AND BUSIDess wagons for repairing, etc., in first-class order; good slock on hand, cheap MARTIN'S. G Wellisse.

THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFEREDA cross-match span of half-brothers, of solid chunky work-horses; they are a log; they are a single harness as in double and purchaser can be well satisfied before he buys, and he can have any reasonable trial of them; they are a solid for no fault whatsoever; they pardicular; they are solid for no fault whatsoever; they use for them; they will be solid separate of the course of the solid separate of MichiganEVINANCIAE.

A-ANY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos, without removal. Also on other good securities. Its Dearborn-st., Rooms II and IS.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Rooms is and 8, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—bies of every description, at GOLDSAID'S Loan and Bullion Office (Rooms). IS East Hadison-st. Established 1865.

C. COLE, 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS 5,000, or one estate. go real estate,

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IMproved city property at lowest current rates.
JAMES M. GAMELE, Rooms, & Dearborn-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESmiles. B. L. PEASE, 12 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTRIS AND GOOD
security. Commercial paper and chattel mortgages bought. Room 48, 32 La Safie-st.

TOUND—CHESNUT HORSE ABOUT 18 HANDS high at 162 Whabab-av. C. DAFT.

LOST—SO REWARD—SILVER HUNTING-CASE water in Hawley Building Return to WELLS. FRENCH & CO. No questions asked.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—DEC. 20, 1872, FROM Washington-st., near Fifth-av., a light bay horse, with heavy mane and tall, white bind feet, side corks on front shoes, dark mounted harness slightly worm also square box topybaccy at Wilson lightly worm also square box topybaccy at Wilson lightly worm also square box topybaccy at Wilson lightly worm along the word of the word

by contract (warranted). Exterminators for Call or address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st. De d by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OARLEY. 197 Chart-st. Room 8.

Dradfield folding Tables Supplied By Dr. C. PRENTISS, general agent, 56 Madison-st.; 50 agents wanted.

Driotographers—I wish to Pubchase a demic and plate holder either livid or Exis. Must be cheep. Address, with particulars, T. F. Tribune office.

Wanted—Board of Trade Membership.

Wanted—Board of Trade Membership.

PHOFESSIONAL.

THE KEAN IN GLARK-ST. CHICAGO—CONSUL-DR. KEAN, III CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CO. tation free, personally or by letter, on emisle or female diseases. Cures warranted. illustrated book extant, 525 pages, beautifully prescriptions for all diseases. Price, 51 postpass

PATENTS-L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PAT Autorneys, 30 Le Salle-st. Chicago, Ill.; pas procured in all countries granting patents, and east information given on all matters relating the co. Call or address for particulars.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

CITY REAL ESTATE. A ATSON HILL, 9 Washington-st.

POR SALE-5,000, WEST ADAMS-ST. 2-STORY and basement octagin stone-front. 54,50, near Union Park, two-story and basement octagos brick. SLOSSON & CO., 156 La Salie-st.

POR SALE-WEST MADISON-ST. SEVERAL VAcants lotas chera, Also improved brick on frame-paying over 10 per cent. SLOSSON & CO., 156 La Salie-st.

POR SALE-VACANT LOTS ON WARREN-AV-or Morroe, Adams and Jackson-sts. Some bargains. SLOSSON & CO., 156 La Salie-st.

P. FREUDENBERG, Se North Clarkest.

FOR SALE—A FINE IMPROVED FARM OF 160.

acres, situated in the Solomon River Valley, Kinnas, very low. Terms casy. Reasons for selling and
rull description of farm given by J. H. WARLEN, 303

Kinate-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST IMPROVED SACRE

aburrant homestead in Southern Wisconsin, at

Janesville. Sand for circular. H. H. GUERNSEY,

Janesville. Sand for circular.

REAL ESTATE WANTED WANTED—WE HAVE CASH BUTERS FOR real estatis, either improved or unimproved parties having property which they wish to dispose of please address, with description and price, \$1,0880N & CO., 18 La Salle-st.

TO RENT SI BOW N.AV., NEAR COTTAGE Grove and Forty aret-st. Two-story and basement brick residence, ES. J. A. BURHANS, S. Clark.

North Side.

TO RENT-AN RIBGANT 3-STORY AND BASE ment brown-stone front house 20 Oniario-at with all modern improvements. OGDEN, SHELDO & CO., southwest corner Clarx and Lake-sta. TO RENT-PLATS.

TO RENT-BOOMS TO RENT-IN A FRENCH FAMILY-A NICE furnished room to gentiemen on jat 47 Wabsab.
TO RENT-HANDSONELY FURNSHED CHONT rooms, suitable for ladies or gent, at 10 Starmanst, near Jackson. Transients jaken

TO RENT-NEWLY-FURNISHED PRONT ROOMS in private family. IT South Geen-st., next Mad-TO RENT-STORKS, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT STORS NO. 7 ARCHER-AV., WITH 5 dwelling-room stacked; only \$13 per month. Apply at Room 5, 5 Radison-st. TO RENT 480RY AND BASEMENT STORE
with steam over, Nos. 29 and 24 Lake-st. W.
D. C. STREET 100., 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT JESK-ROOM, SO PER MONTH; OF-fice well pated and exced for. Room 9,105 Rast TO RENT THE WESTERN BAILROAD ASSOCI-ation bear about to remove to the Honois Block, corner Adeas and Dearborn-sis, offer for rent their present somedious offices, is and lift Washington-st. Apply to J H. BAYMOND, Secretary.

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in's Theatre

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1880.

Cories of THE TRIBUNE containing th Annual Review can be had at the counting room wrapped ready for mailing at five cent

WE print this morning a few additions

names, received too late for publication ves terday, of ladies who will receive to-day. And in this connection it may be of interest to state that copies of THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 31, containing the large list, may be had this morning in the counting room. An order of Court has been made directing

the Receiver of the State Savings Institution to hereafter employ but one legal solicitor regularly, and if any more help of the kind is needed the Receiver is to apply to the Court for authority before incurring any additional expense in this direction.

THE attention of Gen. Myer, Chief Signa Officer, is called to the manifold and off-re curring defects and irregularities in the daily bulletin furnished in Chicago for publication each morning. If it is possible to secure uniformity and consistency and to supply omissions now of daily occurrence, it is greatly to be desired that these improvements be made in this city, unless it is considered of no consequence that the report should be intelligible and correct,-in which case it would be a saving of money and patience to drop the report altogether.

A SINGULAR discovery was yesterday made umong the effects of Judge Edmunds, the Washington Postmaster lately deceased, be-Ing nothing less than the last will and testament of the late Zachariah Chandler who was supposed to have died intestate. It seems that the will was drawn in 1865, and left in the custody of Judge Edmunds, who had doubtless forgotten its existence at the time of his death. By the terms of the will the large estate is divided equally between the widow and her only daughter, the wife of the Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine.

this morning of the death of the Hon. George Smith Houston, United States Senator from Alabama, aged 68. Mr. Houston was elected as a Democrat to succeed George E. Spencer. Republican, taking his seat March 18 of last year, and his term would have expired March 3, 1885. He had been in public life for about forty-five years, having served in Congress as a Representative from Alabama almost ontinuously from 1841 to 1861, the only break being in the Thirty-first Congress, when he declined to be a candidate. He was a member of the House up to and including the Thirty-sixth Congress, when he resigned in January, 1861, and followed Alabama out of Union. In 1865 he was elected United States Senator, but was not allowed to take his seat, and two years later was elected

Governor of Alabama.

THERE is reason to believe that the agita tion of the New-Year's wine and liquor question this year has induced a very large proportion of the Chicago ladies who are receive ing to-day not to offer anything to callers that is stronger than coffee. The influence of fashion is so strong that many will, on this account decline to offer wine who would therwise do so, and it is one of a few case in which fashion is on the right side. Without any reference to the general question of abstinence from drink, it is certain that the custom of serving wine to New-Year's callers is "more honored in the breach than in the observance." A large proportion of those who make numerous calls on New-Year's Day are young men, and the number of their callinglaces, as well as their youth, is a good reason why they should not be asked to drink anything of an intoxicating nature. Every lady who passes the day without profering wine over, and every gentleman who abstains from dinking will be a good deal the more com-

ortable to-morrow morning. lute confidence in the soundness of his posi-tion, and declaring repeatedly that the action dicini review, Gov. Garcelon has weakened the last moment and consented to frame a

made public until the Court shall perfectly well known that the category submitted by Garcelon will contain mone of the concise and simple interrogatories pro posed by Gov. Morrill, the answering of hich would have set at rest for all time the dispute as to the law in the case. It is known that Garcelon has been wrestling with the English language powerfully with a view to presenting the questions to the Court in such a form that the answers thereto shall not onderin the robbery as illegal and inde sible; but it remains to be seen whether I can prevent a fair and intelligent consideration by the Court of the whole case as i stands. The Court may decline to put into its mouth the gag Garcelon has whittled so

THE shooting and probable killing of the little girl Ryan by her brother adds another to the already long list of crimes that migh properly be classified and punished as "ao cidental murders." Here was a lad of 13 flourishing a loaded pistol which he had bought on Christmas, and the most charitable version of the affair is to the effect that having forgotten there was a ball in the tol, he asked his little sister, "May shoot you?" and when she gave consent he pulled the trigger and sent a bullet crashing into her skull. Whether the child live or die, and there is scarcely a chance of her recovery,-there is a crime in this case which calls for something more than a verlict of "accidental shooting," and then the copping of the affair. This lad of 13 is old cough to know better than to fire a pistol ful in the face of his child-sister; he is too old to be held guiltless of her blood. The toy-ealer who sold him the deadly weapon and he mother who permitted him to have it and to practice shooting at a mark, both are guily of a share in the little one's murder if sle dies of her wound, and it is a defect in o'r laws that ought to be remedied that there's no way in which the two adult accomplice can be punished adequately.

THICAGO IN 1879. We print the morning the full record of the business of Chicago during the year 1879, the record being brought down to the clos of business yeserday. The exhibit in its totalities and in its details is exceedingly gratifying. One year are we announced that the grain trade of 1878 had reached a maximum which had never previously been attained, and which it was hardly expected would be maintained. Butthe receipts an shipments of breadsturs turing 1878, unscedented as they were have been ex eded by those of 1879. The comparison striking one. The figures br breadstud thus compare:

Receipt. Shipments 187,624,83 120,851,55 134,086,595 118,675,20 shels. .... 3,538,238 11,176,284 The total farm produce received in 187 had a weight of 5,475,000 tons, spainst weight of 5,210,000 tons in 1878. The value of farm products received in 879 was \$253,000,000, against a value of like

of 16 per cent. Considering the fact that there are a great many places in the country each claiming to be the greatest primary market for bre stuffs in the world, we reproduce the figures for 1879, that they may be distinctly know and remembered: 137,624,833 bushels of grain received in Chicago in the year 1879.

products in 1878 of \$218,000,000; an incre

This record has no equal. The wholesale transactions, independent of breadstuffs, reached \$341,000,000, and the sales of goods manufactured in Chicago aggregated \$230,500,000. Making a close estimate of these transactions and excluding duplicate sales, when such were included under both heads, the joint sales during the year at wholesale of manufactures and other, merchandise aggregate \$512,000,000. The grand total value of breadstuffs, merchandise, and manufactured goods reached the handsome sum of \$764,000,000, an increase over 1878 of 17% per cent.

For the details of all branches of this trade during the year, we refer the reader to the general review, but a summary statement of the receipts and shipments of certain articles is included in the following table:

ARTICLES.	RECE	LPTS.	SHIP	ENTS.
ARTICLES.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris	8,432,110			2,779,640
Wheat, bu	88,925,423	29,713,577	31,944,927	24,211,739
Corn, bu		63,661,518		59,944,200
Onts, bu	16,790,013	18,830,297	13,617,754	16,464,513
Rye, bu	2,335,748	2,490,615	2,271,408	2,025,654
Barley, bu	5,190,861	5,754,069	3,896,062	3,520,983
Cotal br'dst'ffs		134,096,595	129,851,553	
eeds, tons		65,980	66,818	
3. corn, tons.	7,25	5,548	5,295	
deats, tons	75,474	51,565	409,549	373,635
Beef, pkgs	4,309	2,596		67,257
ork, bris	63,868	23,073	350,259	346,366
ard, tons	37,940	18,874	127,607	122,162
'allow, tons		5,768	12,587	8,868
Butter, tons	27,568	24,190	25,742	22,251
). hogs, No		102,512	39,347	26,039
hogs, No	6,448,963	6,339,658	1,684,338	1,266,906
attle, No	1,215,672	1,088,067	715,125	699,108
neep, No		311,421	157,159	156,727
orses	10,473	9,415	9,129	8,055
fides, tons	27,940		30,501	25,968
I. wines, brls.	12,015	76,294	12,76	164,006
Yool, tons	24.443	21,714	23,2 0	21,505
otatoes, bu	1,130,118	982,651	302,467	286,740
oal, tons	2,874,611	1,832,033	492,961	305,694
Iny, tons	27,730	25,740	6,835	4,311
umber, m	1,481,370	1,180,586	796,509	626,735
hingles, m	678,182	622,544	145,773	123,233
alt, bris	1,400,690	1,382,197	865,473	841,092
lead, tons	14,058	18,874		11,386
onltry, tons	2,建9	2,238		
ggs, m	65,648	53,967		
heese, tons :	23,452	25,222	**** ** ***	
. apples, brls.	544,557	552,206		
Beans, bu	104,445	70,919		
Hops, hs	3,500,000			

The number of hogs killed in this city during the year is less by some 300,000 than during 1878. This has been due mainly to the interruptions in the business caused by the strikes in November and December. The business, however, has gone on in the Chicago establishments of other cities just the same. There is a loss in the amount of slaughtering and packing done in this city, which loss has fallen mainly on the laborers, who have lost the wages they would have earned. Unable to kill here, the Chicago packers have done much of this business at other points, where the wages lost to our

wn butchers have been paid to others. The business of this city is not represente fully by the aggregate of transactions done in the city. Chicago buys millions of bushels of grain which never come to the city. At all points over the Northwest Chicago capital is deposited to buy all grain offered for sale. This grain is kept in store at the points where purchased, and, when sold in this city, is shipped direct to the point of destination. So with the packing trade. Chicago merchants purchase hogs wherever they can find them, and slaughter and pack the pork at the most convenient points; and thus it happens that nearly, if not quite, three-fourths of the hogs killed in the West are killed in Chicago or at other points for Chicago merchants, whose establishments are no longer limited to the city limits.

are no longer limited to the city limits.

We invite especial attention to that part of
Mr. Colbert's elaborate review concerning
the causes which have made Chicago a per-

rchants make their purchase from importers in Liverpool and London The trade with France is mainly carried directly from this city, the purchases being made here at first hands.

In reading this review of last year's business it must be remembered that the great business revival was not felt to the extent of affecting general figures until late in the year. September had fairly set in before there was any general advance; and eve then it was confined mostly to iron and kin dred branches of business. The grand exhibit of Chicago's share in the general revival of trade and the great increase in pro duction will not be made until it appears as part of the business history of 1880.

We commend this review of the business of the year to the readers of THE TRIBUNE be cause of the great labor, intelligence, and idelity with which it has been compiled. Accuracy, truth, and comprehensiveness have been aimed at, and the results may be confidently depended upon, so far as earnest and faithful labor could accomplish the work.

THE OLD YEAR To-day we enter upon a new decade as well as a new year, and a new count will be made of our population, resources, and growth. It is, therefore, a fitting time, before we set up the stone to the memory of 1879, that we should examine the retrospect and see where we stand this Jan, 1, 1880, as compared with

Jan. 1, 1879. The year, as a whole, shows gratifying progress, abundant prosperity, advances in all departments of business, society, religion literature, science, education, and the arts. In no direction is this more marked than in our financial improvement and business revival. The resumption of specie-payments the general good health of the people, and the abundant harvests have combined to revive every branch of business, and inaugurate a "boom" that shows no signs of abatement. It has influenced every field of labor, and awakened a demand for every product of industry. It shows itself in the constantly-increasing volume of our export products, especially of food for those countries in Europe where industry is diverted from its proper sphere of operation, either by unjust laws or by military necessity: in the reopening of long-closed shops, and the construction of new ones; in the building of new railroads; in the reestablishment of con fidence; in the steady and regular operation of the laws of trade; and in the happier and more contented condition of our people. In this aggregation of prosperity and activity there is every incentive for present effort and every hope for a successful future.

While there is scarcely a nation in the Old World that is not involved in dangerous potitical complications, we are at peace, our foreign relations are not disturbed, and our domestic relations are such that we enter upon the year of an exciting Presidential election with not a thought or fear of trouble, much less of war.

One of the most striking incidents of the year has been the exodus of negroes from the South, hoping to better their condition in he North. Probably 10,000 of this class have left their homes,—not a large number as compared with the total negro popula-Congressmen in appointing a committee to ascertals the causes, which lie so near the surface that any child can see them. Since the world was created men have migrated to better their condition, and the same causes which impel foreigners to our shores are urging the negroes to the North, only in the latter case the causes are more urgent and pressing. The negro in the South has been reduced to a serfdom which is slavery ander another name. He has been stripped of his political rights and robbed of his citizenship. He has been cheated out of his wages and hunted down with shotgun and rifle. His labor has been sold out upon the shallowest legal pretexts. He has virtually been debarred from the privilege of making a living, and, under the operation a gre natural law, he goes where he can have the right to labor and to live. That is all there

is in the negro exodus.

The health of the country has been excellent. The yellow-fever visited the South, but in a very mild form as compared with its ravages in 1878. No other epidemic has visited us, and we commence the new year with every prospect of good health, provided the ordinary hygienic and sanitary precau-

tions are regarded. Politically the year has been a memorable one. The Democrats commenced the year with an aggressive and even revolutionary policy, by which they attempted to set up State-rights doctrines as applied to elections, seeking to enforce them by a refusal to vote appropriations for the support of the army and the various Departments of the Government. Congress, Democratic in both branches, sought to coerce the President: but, by the fearless use of the veto, he held their policy in check, and in the fall these issues were passed upon in the State elections, resulting in a splendid array of Re-

publican victories, foreshadowing a National rictory next fall. The year has not been so satisfactory in the Old World. In France, it opened with a sweeping Republican victory, but before the close of January's complication had arisen in the matter of military commands which resulted in the resignation of President Mac-Sahon and the choice of M. Jules Grévy as his successor. Several Ministerial changes followed during the year, but not of extraordinary consequence until the present time. Another Cabinet crisis is now pending growing out of the Education bill and Amnesty law, which will end in the resignation of the Premier, M. Waddington, and the organization of a new Cabinet under the leadership of M. Freycinet. England has suffered from an extraordinary depression of her manufacturing industries and agriculture, from which she is slowly emerging, only to be confronted by an agrarian complication in Ireland of a very serious character, owing to the oppressive Land laws and the persecutions tenants by the English landholders. She has had two foreign wars, conducted at great expense and serious loss of life, the first in Zululand and the second in Afghanistan, both of which have resulted in her favor. In Germany the Government was successful in the elections, and Prince Bismarck succeeded

anies have passed under the control of the with Austria, ostensibly against Russian ag-gression; and steps have been taken towards the formation of a great Zollverein uniting the Teutonic races. The only additional feature of interest in Austria has been the extension of her territory to Novi-Bazar, indicating its future extension to Salouica, on the Ægean Sea, for the purpose of a commercial outlet. Russia has been kept in turmoil the whole year with Nihilstie incendiarism, assisnations, and plots which have twice been aimed at the life of the Czar himself. Meanwhile the people have suffered untold misery, and, though thousands have been exiled to Siberia and many executed, the conspiracy against the Government has gained such headway that at last the Czar is contemplating resigning the control of home affairs to the Czarowitch, who is very liberal and reported to be in favor of a representative form of government. Turkey has gone from bad to worse; is completely bankrupt, and on the verge of dismember ment. The Khedive of Egypt has been de posed, and the administration of affairs is in the hands of his son, Tewfik Pasha, under ediate supervision of England and France. Italy has been quiet. A new Ministry has been formed in Spain upon the question of reforms, and a bill for the gradual

abolition of slavery is now pending in the Death has been busy during the year, and many of the prominent workers of the world have dropped out of their various fields of labor. The Church has lost, among many thers, such men as John Weiss, Bishop Foley, Bishop Ames of Maryland, Bishop Odenhelmer of New Jersey, Rollin H. Neale of Boston, James De Koven of Wisconsin, Dr. Budington of New York, and Bishop Whittingham of Maryland. Science is called upon to mourn the loss of Gervals, the great naturalist; Elihu Burritt, the Learned Black smith; Rowland Hill, the inventor of th English penny-post system; Dove, the German meteorologist; M. Chevalier and Henry Carey, the political economists. Among prominent editors who have died are Morton McMichael of the Philadelphia North American, Horace L. Hyde of the St. Louis Republican, G. A. Wright of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, De Villemessant of the Paris Figuro, William McKee of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and John T. Delane, ex-editor of the London Times. There have been taken out siness circles Henry Goodyear, Eberhard Faber, George W. Taylor, John Shillite Daniel Drew, Selemon A. Smith, and Eras tus Bigelow. The fine arts have lost Viollet le Duc, Meyerheim, Couture, William Hunt, 'Cham," the Paris caricaturist, Schussele Hubner, Noble, and Powell. In music, Proch, Jensen, Henselt, Richter, Smart, Grobe, and Eckert are at rest, and the curtain has forever been rung down upon the actors Clark Rousby, Leffingwell, Palmer, Fechter, and Buckstone. Literature only loses among its prominent names Hilliard, Dana, Howitt, Reynolds, and Abbott. Our own army oses five famous names,-T. W. Sher man, Sully, Davis, Hooker, and Shields In the political world Caleb Cushing; Pierre Magne, the famous French financier: Manteuffel and Von Bulow, the

Lloyd Garrison, ex-Gov. Allen of Obio, and Zach Chandler, have dropped out. In the world of Royalty, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, Shere Ali, William Prince of Orange, and Prince Louis Napoleon are no more. It only remains for THE TRIBUNE to advise its readers not to make any resolutions today unless they are going to keep them, to enter upon the New Year with renewed faith in man and God, to so conduct themselves that they will be better and more useful men

and women a year from to-day, and to wish

Jerman statesmen: John A. Dix. William

them all a Rappy New Year. THE BUSINESS AND POLITICAL YEAR. A good deal of sentiment is naturally associated with the opening of a new year, whether it takes the form of a midnight meeting, of good resolutions, or social calls. It is a common turning-point on which revolve reflections as to the past and hopes as to the future. Those who affect to hold sentiment in contempt do not pause to consider how large a space it really occupies in human life, and how important an influence it exercises upon all human actions. Its scope was never more broadly illustrated than during the year which has just closed, when sentiment was a most potent agent in reviving business activity and material prosperity. In this case it was the sentiment known as "confidence" that shed spolight upon withered efforts, and brought into full bloom the buds of hope and ambition, whose fruits had long been despaired of. This confidence was the direct result of one of the grandest of National achievements, wrought out by peaceful and honorable means,-viz. : the resumption of specie-payments after a long period of suspension and after the vicissitudes and excesses inseparable from an irredeemable and depreciated currency. It was just one year ago to-day that resumption was formally decreed. It had been reached by preparations so complete, and by popular hardships so heroically borne, that, when it came, there was no shock nor disturbance, but a universal sigh of relief that the long agony was over, and assurance that a new era of stable values and active enter-

prise had been opened to the country. From that very day the signs of recovery were marked. Suspicion and dread gave way to confidence and hope. The men who had been hearding their means began to look about for investments. Mills and factories which had been idle, or running on short time, were set in full operation. The ironfurnaces were started up, and new railroads reached out into new fields and after new resources. The march of improvement and industry was renewed with giant strides. Resumption proved to be expansion, as its friends had promised it would, and expansion of the currency on a sound basis proved to be the very tonic the business of the country needed. Men who had been doing business on a falling market, and whose losses had taught them to proceed soon discovered that they could best serve heir own interests, under the new condition of things, by a liberal policy. Confidence became contagious, and within the past few months there has been a rivalry in enter-

work finds employment readily, and wages are no longer limited to the bare necessities of life. The monster, Communism, has halted in his course across this continent, and we hear but rarely of the tramp-outrages that

had become so frequent and ap The renewed prosperity which has follow a restoration of sound money has a significant political bearing. The triumph is a Re publican triumph. It was the moral force and steadfast purpose of the Republican party which saved the policy of resu from the furious attacks that were made upon it during the four years of preparation. No man, whether Republican or Den can honestly dispute this if he will go back over the political events of the last few years. The Democratic party everywhere and at all times was ready to seek party advantage through a compromise of hard-money principles or an alliance with the fanaties an demagogs who played upon the doubts and the sufferings of the people. The Republic ans who became infected with the fat here sies were compelled to seek new political attachments for an expression of their theories, but Democrats similarly inclined were easily persuaded that their own party, if suc cessful in securing complete control of Na-tional legislation, would yield to the designing and the timorous, who worked together for a perpetuation of an irredeemable cur rency. Party losses in certain sections of the country did not -cause the Republicans to deviate from the straightforward course they had mapped out, and they finally found a reward for their courage in the brilliant successes of last fall, foreshadowing the Na-

tional victory of next year. There has been but one blight upon the Republican party policy with reference to the finances, -viz.: the untimely recor tions made at the opening of Congress by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, looking to the demonetization and extincti of the National currency. The Republican party had accomplished the work it had set out to perform in this matter; it had made the National currency as good as gold; it had restored public confidence and lubricated the wheels of commerce into new motion. A suggestion for new agitation, coming at the very fruition of long and steadfast efforts, was like the chill of the first frosts of the fall, and it would have had a blighting effect, perhaps, had not the ruling elements of the Republican party promptly repelled the officious interference and reassured the country. There is to-day a universal belief that Congress will not tinker the currency in any way; the President and Secretary of the Treasury have admitted as much after noting the reception of their suggestions; and there will be no occurrence likely to deprive the Republican party of the popular respect and gratitude that it may fairly claim for its financial policy.

Two events of the past year are destine to make 1879 memorable in the political and commercial history of this country. We refer to the practical demonstration that the amber cane for the manufacture of sugar can be grown in the northern and western part of this continent and to the invention of 'Clement's Attachment" to the cotton-gin which takes the cotton from the and turns it out in sliver or thread ready for spinning into yarn and other manufacture. The latter invention, once successful and cents a pound to the value of the cotton as produced in the Southern States, and give mployment to a million of idle whites. The former discovery will add a hundred millions a year to the agricultural resources of the Northern States. The two together will enable the people of the United States to declare commercial as well as political independence of all the world, and enjoy a favorable balance of trade so long as internal peace. freedom from famine and plague, and reason able industry shall prevail in the land. These additional resources will add to the political strength and National cohesion of the United States, as well as to the material prosperity of the American people.

The new turn marked by the year 1879 is a bright promise for the year 1880. The American people during the present year need only to avoid political disaster and speculative excesses to assure themselves a larger progress in wealth and comfort than has ever been experienced in any preceding year The National census, which is to be aken in 1880, will record a population not much short of .50,000,000 souls. which make a goodly family of three gener tions in growth. That same census will show Chicago to be the most vigorous youngster of the group. It will discover in this city, and in the suburbs which are made up of Chicago people, not fewer than 500,000 souls that unite in the cardinal belief that their city is to-day the most enterprising, and destined to be the biggest, on the continent.

It will reveal a wealth of resources and a promise for the future that cannot fail to inflame the pride and stimulate the ambition of all who share this city's greatness. In the grand and prosperous future which the new year opens to America, Chicago will claim the most conspicuous, the most useful, and the most enviable place.

THE NECROLOGY OF 1879. Below we present the record of the prominent dead of 1879, classified according to the depart-ments in which they labored:

ments in which they labored:

POLITICAL WORLD.

Robert W. Mackey, ex-State Treasurer of Pennsylvania; Caleb Cushing, Massachusetts; Julian Harbridge, member of Congress from Georgia; Don Baldomero Espartere, ex-Regent of Spatin; Guistave Schleicher, member of Congress from Texas; Jaques Dubs, ex-President gress from Texas; Jacques Dubs, ex-President Swiss Confederation; H. R. Linderman, Superintendent United States Mint; M. Raymond Savatier. French Minister to Egypt; Thomas S. Drew, ex-Governor of Arkansas; the Hon. Jonathan Peel, English statesman; Joseph A. Englehard, Secretary of State of North Carolina; Pierre Magne, ex-Minister of Finance, France; ex-Mayor Westervelt, New York; Herr Yon Bosse, Dutch Minister of State and of the Colonies; Khalil Sherif Pacha, Turkish statesman; Karl Otho, Baron von Manteuffel, German politician; Cid Musa Ben Hamid, Prime Minister of Morocco: M. Heer, ex-President Swiss Conter of Foreign Affairs, Spain; John A. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury and ex-Governo New York; Gen. Juan Antonio Pzet, ex-Pdent of Peru; the Hon. Bush Clark, membe Congress from Iowa; ex-Gov. Asahol Peck, mont; Jacob Staempffi, ex-President Swiss of federation; Dr. Butt, Home-Ruler, Engle William Lloyd Garrison; Dr. Kari Giskra, Bmian statesman; Gregorio Miro, ex-Presider Panama; Alanson Work, a prominent Altionist; ex-Gov. William Allen, Ohio; George R. Ser. Benson, Abelitionist; Gen. George B. Smith Madison, Wis.; the Rt.-Hon. John Arthur Roe

Asa Packer, Pennsy, York; James J. Winans, Kentuck North Carolina; Robert W. Johns Ebon C. Ingersell, Illinois; James souri; Henry F. Janes, Vermont York James; Robert M. J William Allen, Ohio; Jesse O. Go fornia: John Kerr, North Carolin Duer, New York; John C. Ten Eyek, A. W. Hubbard, Iowa: Chester

ROYALTY AND FOULLTY. ncess Caroline, wife of Prince Henry of the Netherlands Prince Henry of the Netherlands; the Am Bokhara; Princess Caroline, widow of Lucien Murat, Paris: the King of Corea; Pelham Alexander Pelham Clinton, sixth of Newcastle; Grand Duke Wiatchesiav, Grand Duke Constantine; Prince Krap Governor of Charkof, Bussia, killed by Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghan Valdemar, son of the Crown Frince.

And: Princess Christins, daughter of the Montpensier, Spain; William, Priorange; Maria Theresa, ex-Duchess of three Louis Napoleon; the Infants laughter of Isabells IL; Dake William, of the Grand Duke of Me de Montijo, mother of the Empress Eugen Prince Alamaue, son of the King of Abyssin the Earl of Durham, England; Princes Caroli mother of Prince Charles of Monaco; Princes Caroline Repeated roline Bonaparte, Rome; Duke of M

J. P. McGowan, ex-Confeder J.P. McGowan, ex-Confederate Mayeral: Maj-Gen. William Greathed, army: Gen. George Cadwallader, Philad Gen. William Gurney, Federal commandance on at the close of the War; Percy Wyndham, English army; Asher R. Eddy, Quartermaster U. S. A.; Lieut.-Gen. Jordan, Brazilian army; Dervish Peoha, Turkish army; Brazilian army; Dervish Pocha, Turkish army; R. H. Chilton, Adjutant-General of Gen. Lee; Gen. Von Roon, Field Marshal of Germany; Prince Bariatinsky, Russian Field Marshal; Maj-Gen. John Dwyer, English army; Count Gregory Stroganoff, Russian army; Maj-Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, U. S. A.; Omar Pacha, Turkish army; Gen. Wilhelm Von Willisen, German strategist; Brev. Brig.-Gen. Henry Brewerton, U. S. A.; Gen. Richard Taylor, Confederate army; Gen, Alfred Sully, U. S. A., Vancouver Barracks; Brev. Maj-Gen. William F Barry, U. S. A.; Col. Gen. Alfred Bully. U. S. A., Vancouver Barracks Brev. Maj.-Gen. William F. Barry. U. S. A.; Col John V. Dubois, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Gen. Lusared Russian army; Gen. John E. Hood, ex-Confede rate army; Maj. Cavagnant, English Envoy & Cabul; Suleiman Pachas, Turkish army; Brev Brig.-Gen. Chement A. Finley, U. S. A.; Gen. Charles P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. A.; Gen. James Shields, U. S. A. Gen. Jeff G. Davis, U. S. A.

Commodore John Guest U. S. N.; Admiral Touchard, French navy; Admiral Drew, English navy; Edward R. Thompson, retired Commodore, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Poulley, French dore, U.S. N.; Rear Adminit Foulity, Frenci navy; Lieut Murray S. Day, U. S. N.; Commande George Chaworth Musbers, English navy; Vic Admiral George Augustus Bedford, English navy; Cnpt. Richard T. Renshaw, U. S. N.; Rear avy; Capt. Richard T. Renshaw, U.S. N.; Rear avy; Capt. Richard T. Renshaw, U.S. N.; Rear niral E. G. Parrott, U.S. N.; James B. Kim, Admiral Sal Engineer, U. S. N.; Admiral Saisse ch navy; Commodore F. A. Parker, U. Rear Admiral Charles Boardman, U. S. N

Charles T. Sherman, ex-Judge United States District Court of Ohio; Ranson Balcom, Circuit Judge, Binghamton, N. Y.; William Bloom-leld, New York; John Cadwallader, Judge of Superior Court, Detroit, Mach.; Judge Levi B. Vilas, Madison, Wis.; ex-Jaier-Justice Cassy, Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.; Judge James Lafin, Cincinnati; Judge Solomon Blair, Indianapolis; Elihu Spencer Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marshall B. Champlain, Cubs. N. Y.; the Hon. Richard C. Tiighman, Chof Judge Orphans' Court of Queen Anne County, Maryland; Daniel M. Bates, ex-Chamoellor of Delaware; John A. Gardner, Providence, R. I.; J. M. Elliott, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Prankfort, Ky., assaminated by Thomas Buford; William F. Giles, Judge of the United States District Court of Maryland; Jackson Baggs, Presiding Judge of the Thirty-third District of Pennsylvania; Judge Hamilton W. Robinson, Court of Common Pleas, New York Cit; Stephen A. Goodwin, Chicago; the Hon. Josiah Scott, ex-Justice Supreme Court, of Onic; Gustavus A. Somerby, criminal lawyer, Boston; Judge of the United States District Court, Louisville, Ky.; John Kerr, Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina; Capt. I. Grant Thompson, editor Albany Law Journal; John Dikeman, County Judge of King's County, New York; J. Warren Woodward, Justice Suprems Court of Pennsylvania; John K. Hackett, Eccorder, New York; Samuel E. Perkins, Chief Justice of Indiana; the Hon. Winthrop W. Keichum, United States District Judge, Pennsylvania; Judge Samuel Reber, St. Louis.

the Hon. Winthrop W. Keichum, United States District Judge, Pennsylvania; Judge Samuel Reber, St. Louis.

THROLOGY.

The Rev. Samuel C. Aikea, D. D., Presbyterian, Cleveland, O.; the Rev. Dr. Ellas R. Beadle, Presbyterian, Philadelphia; the Rev. Bartholomew Weed, Methodist, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Horatio N. Brinsmade, D. D., Presbyterian, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. James Fairbairn, D. D., Free Church of Scotland, the Rev. Edward Withers, Episcopalian, Petersburg, Va.; Dr. Artom, Haham of the Portuguese Jews, London; Cardinal Antonucci; the Rev. Hugh MeMoil, Dean of Ripon, England; the Rev. William Warren, D. D., ex-District Scoretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions; the Rev. Eleazar Smith, Methodist, Concord, N. H.; Bishop Alexander N. Bethune, Togonio, Canada; Prof. Tobias Von Beck, Professor of Evangelical Theology, University of Tubingen, Germany; the Very Rev. Cornelius Moynihan, Roman Catholic Church, New Orleans; the Rev. Charles A. Smith, D. D., Presbyterian, Orasge, N. J.; Bishop Thomas Foley, Roman Catholic Church, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Reuben Nelson, senior publisher and agent of the Methodist Book Concern; the Rev. Dr. Green, Steward Wesleyan Book-Room, Toronto, Canada; the Rev, Dr. Benjamin I. Haight, assistant pastor of Trinity Church, New York; the Archimandrite Palladius, head of the Russian seclesiastical mission at Pekin; Cardinal Tilppo Gurde, Bishop of Palestine; Very Rev. Martin Kundlg, Vicar-General of Milwaukee, Wis.; Father Louis Dael, Fond du Lac, Wis.; the Rev. John Weiss, Unitarian clergyman and author; Cardinal Carlo Morichini, Bishop of Albuno; the Rev. James De Koven, Warden of Racine College, Wisconsin; Dr. Huber, Old Catholic, Murich; the Rev. David Patten, Methodist, Boston; the Rev. Henry Neill, D. D., Presbyterian, Philadelphia; James Garrett, Professor at Oxford and Archdeacon of Chichaster; Irmocent, Metropolitan of Moscow; Monsignor Vincent Gassier, Prince Bishop of Riten, Austria; the Rev. C. D. Helmer, D. D., Congregationalist, Lockport, N. Y.; Bishop Bdward E. Ame Y.; Bishop Edward R. Ames, D. D., Methodist, Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. William C. Mead, D. D., Li. D., Norwalk, Conn.; the Rev. Dr. Jay S. Backus, ex-Secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society; Dr. Alexander Clark, Pittsburg; Monsignor Manning, Papal Chamberlain; Dr. Conrad Martin, Bishop of Paderborn; the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Brien, D. D., Kingston, Ont.; Bishop Odenheimer, New Jersey; the Rev. Rollin H. Neale, Baptist, Boston; Charles I. H. Carter, Vicar-General of the Archdioces of Philadelphia; the Rt. Akev. Charles Baring Bishop of Durham, England; the Rt. Rev. John Sutton Utterton, Bishop of Guilford, England; the Rev. Philemon H. Fowler, D. D., Presbyterian, Utics, N. Y.; the

York; Jar Africa; Prof. Geo Karl Frederick Romany; Baron Isido Magazine; the Rev. Mat York; Prof. John C. Pr

L. Hyde, St. Louis I inder G. Johnson, ex-Patrick Higgins, New J. Manning, editor Pa tio D. Houghion, editor Galena (III.) Gua Etienno. editor Noue Preis Press Charles H. Pulhan, New York Times. Moon, Philadelphia Radacay Wo Anderson, San Francisco Appeal; Jac tison, Canandaigus (N. Y.) Repository William McKee, St. Louis Globe-Dema Sniffin, Ripley (O.) Times; O. L. Had Hale (Ph.) Herald John T. Delana London Times; Frank Phelps, Burlina aye; Col. Lewis Barnes, St. Joseph (M. J. C. Sage, Cleveland Plain Denier. OMMERGIAL BURINES. The Hon. Hope Lathrop, President O River National Bank, Charlestown, N.

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The Hor. Hope lathrop, freside River National Benk, Charlestow S. Rockwell, morocco manufacti N. Y.; William Whittaker, Phaenix National Bank, Providen as Sleo, President Sun Mutual Orleans; James W. Gaff, Cinci William M. Boots, President Mt. on, Superintendent Selma, coad; William Ross, well-l George C. Tayler, President | Fire-Insurance Company; Jr President National Grant S New York; Gardner Colby, Charles Johnson, President N tional Bank; Benton Pearsal Cramp, shipbuilder, Philadepu hardware, Cheinnati; B. E. F. Louisville, Ky.; John Shillito, dr nati, O.; Daniel Drew, New Yor Smith, banker, Chicago. THE ARTS.

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Willis Clarke Shelton, famous boy-New York; E. A. Heims, riolinist and

sologna Raly, relative Shelton, famons boy-relative Wills Charke Shelton, famons boy-relative Wills Charke Shelton, famons boy-relative Wills Charke Shelton, famons boy-relative Research State Shelton State Shelton Shelton

tic singer, Rochester, N. Y. Bates, juvenile, Philiselphia; William, corne, actor and ex-manager, New York; Boniface, soubret, Deroit; Nicholas ille, dramatic author, faris; Mrs. James allack, New York; John Clarke, comedian, callack, New York; John Clarke, Control of the Contr airelle, dramatic author, Faris; Mrs. James, Wallack, New York; John Carke, comedian, ingland; Thomas Norton, dramatic author, Eagland; Sasan E. Stoddard (Susan Flood), Boson: B. C. Porter, actor, killed in Texas; Mrs. Ingland; Sasan E. Stoddard (Susan Flood), Boson: B. C. Porter, actor, killed in Texas; Mrs. Ingland; Michael W. Lanagan, haltimore; Mrs. Emma Hambett, New York; Ingland; Mrs. Howard Paul, London; Byron W. Leffingrell, New York; Charles A. dalvert, England; B. Howard comedian, Florda; Minnie Wallon, San Francisco; Robert 1785, London; Harry Lionel Hood, Ondon; D. L. Morris, conedian, St. Louis; Charles Fechter, Richland Centre, Pa.; Benjanin F. Lowel, dramatic ages, Boston; Shirley, Lither Bates, Melbourne; Mrs. W. A. Chapian, Cansan, Conn.; Mrs. E. J. Sartoris (Adenies Kemble), London; Katz Raymond, Fernacod, Ps.; Mrs. Charles Harri, Philadelphia; hemms W. Davey, manager, Detrott; J. B. licksone, comedian, England; Edmund Faliner, setor and dramatic author, London; corps Jones, Otherwise known as the Count hands.

M. J. Kelly, Catholic publishing house, Baltilore, Md.; George S. Hilliand. Boston; John B.
briber, head of firm of Scibner's Sons, New
lock: Bracet Billaudel, Frach novelist; Richrd H. Duna, poet and crite. Boston; Robert
arter, litterateur, Cambride, Mass.; Fryderyk
lenryk Lewestaur, Polish author; M. Saint
lone Talliandier, French athor; Leon Hynenan, Masonic author, New lork; William Howit, author, England; Charle Edward Appleton,
bunder of the London Academy; Adolph Stredtnann, biographer of Heine, Berlin; Bliza Metepard, authores, England; to Rev. Charles Tenmeson Turner, poet, England; G. W. M. Reymids, novelist, London; William Hepworth
liron, author, England; Acob Abbott, writer
fer youth.

fer youth.

FROMINENT DEEN.

Irs. Charlotte Lewis, wide wo of Henry Lewis, it anti-slavery agitatos. Cincinnati; Mme. Einsky-Korsakow, a Russen lady of the Court, it ditterateur; Mrs. L. Olger Fowler, physica, wife of Dr. Fowler, phrenologist; Mary Enberford Garrettson, planthropist, Rhineles, N. Y.; Mrs. Sherman, wife of Gen. T. W. Srman; Mrs. L. M. Keyon, Buffalo, N. Y., Vie-President Women's Etional Temperance Umn; Sarah J. E. Hale, edger of Godey's Lady's Set; Julia M. Olin, authorss, New York; Mrs. Candra Hooper Blies, misionary.

CENTENARIANS.

Exabeth Schiltz, Milwanee, Wis., 104 years;

CENTENARIANS.

Ezabeth Schiltz, Milwattee, Wis., 104 years;
Elabeth Beutter, Baltimre, Md., 113; Lucy
Nicols, New Haven, Conn., 100; Rachel Bundy,
Surington, Ia., 105; Mrs. tapt. Dobbins, Erie,
Pa., 100; Benjamin West, Baltimore, Md., 106;
im Margaret McEllier, Montreal, 108; Jacob
Reutraught, Campville, N.Y., 108; Sarah Gallagit, New York, 105; May Brook, New York,
102; he Rev. William Träuer, clergyman, EnTamorth, N. H., 102; the Rev. James Ingram.

aghr, New York, 105; May Brook, New York, 102; he Rev. William Trauer, clergyman, Enfamorth, N. H., 102; the Rev. James Ingram, glasd 102; Bryaa McGarve, Lowville, Ky., 105; Mrs. Unton, Bloomington, I., 101; Judith Beede, scotad, 103; Jonathan Payer, Oxford, England, Bl., Mry Goodale, Norwied Conn., 103; Susanah Moster, Philadelphia, 10; Zacharias Osterman, nicago, 107; Elizabe Hendricksen, New Bree 118; Elizabeth Dorstt, Middletown, N. J., 10; Mrs. Julia McCarty Fall River, Mass., 13; Suphen Goodale, Portmouth, N. H., 118.

W. M. Castle, City Clerk, an Jose, Cal.; John L. Hous, merchant of Pithburg, Pa.; Edward is the Ward, artist, Londa; Col. R. W. Jensce, grominent inwyer of facon, Ga.; George and Glassenaff, journalist New York; J. P. Ammins, manufacturer, Cheinnati; Lorenzo is hmond, lawyer, St. Louis Joseph H. Westhook, lawyer, Rochester, N. I.; Samuel Clarke, and king, Pittsburg, Pa.; De George H. Gray, 16w Orleans, La.; Michael Sangson, ship chandar, Pordand, Me.; J. Waldhein, musician, Nashele, Tenn.; August Huard, Seller Mechanics' & Inders' Sank, New Orleans ex-Congressman Bewood Riddle, Lebahon, Penn.; William H. Va Dusen, engraver, Philadelphia: Isane Richer, member of the Erlish Parliament; Jana A. Tilden, silk mercant, New York; Mr. Goering, Leipsic, philosopher; Mons. Florense, actor, Toledo, O.; W. R. Cassebohm, First Austin, City Tax Collecar, San Francisco; the Rev. J. G. Beckley, Beoir, Wis.; Lieut. McCaut, U. S. A., 2, Lieut. T. H. Loder, U. S. A.; L. M. Langman, Treasurer, Salem, Iase.; Lieut. McCaut, U. S. A.; Lieut. T. H. Loder, U. S. A.; Lieut. T. H. Loder, U. S. A.; A. M. Langman, Treasurer Biceford (Me.) Savings hak; Henry T. Brush, schitect, Detroit; Willia M. Hunt, artist, Rosto; Prof. Gryglew-kl, Che Cracow Fine Arts Andemy. sant, director Paris Figure; H. H. M., editorBaiena (III.) Gasette: Mehal editor Neue Freie Presse, Vienna; M. Pulhan New York Times; Samuel S. Philadelpia Railiony World; Internandaigus (N. Y.) Repository-Hennera; F. & ipley (O.) Times; O. L. Haddock, Car.) Herald John T. Delane, ex-editor Fimes: Fank Phelos, Burlifurton Hotel Mokee, S. Louis Globe-Democrat, F. S. Jepley (O.) Times; O. L. Haddock, Carlo Heruld John T. Delana, creditor Heruld John Heruld John

As are seems to be a depute about the politica rains of Gen. Mahone the new United fastes baster from Virginia—neither party damine him, and both apparently suspicious of him,—is might attach himself temporarily to the DavaDavis party in the Seaste. The D. D. party has been exceedingly losesome, and if it could not be reinforced by Gen. Mahone it could one be reinforced by Gen. Mahone it could orgaine caucuses by the appointment of Chutman and a Secretary, make and second actions, and as Davis is large and Mahone respectable, they could adopt the jopular fashion, and say, "as a large and respectable meeting."

E New Year would have opened much suspiciously for John Sheman if he had leriaken to recommend a impolitic and us financial scheme to be attention of . The suggestions that the President Secretary made relating to the legal-sality of the greenback book as if those lemen were ready to dictate an imporned measure, and form it upon their hout consultation or discussion. They erwants of the party, and must see by that they do not appear well in the role on.

cred to everybody, including Measra. Grant, ins. Sherman, Washburne, Tilten, Thurman, rad, Hendricks, Hancock, and the balance, if Tur Tribuse's assurance that it would be ad to relieve their anxiety if it cauld, and tell sem which one of them would be the happy in As this lead-pencil naturally drops into try at the commencement of the New Year, so lines from good old Pope an appropriate the Presidential candidates:

Hope springs eternal in the human breast, Man never is, but always to be, biss.

its ex-convict David Pierson, who wrote the rific indictment against the Milwaukee ase of Correction management, has agreed withdraw all proceedings agains Kermedy, Chief of Police but then Superstendent of Prison, for damages, if Kennedy will withhat action for criminal libel. All such this action for criminal libel. All such cases are expressly forbidden by the laws assonsin, Sec. 22, Chap. 167, Revised Statuch of the control of the co

THE New York World says that the fury

in favor of public order "to put a prompt and vigorous protest on second against this dangerous business of appealing to mabs upon questions which belong to the Courts." All of which sounds very pretty in view of the fact that Gov. Garceion steadily refuses to submit the questions in dispute to the Courts, and goes on collecting arms and munitions of war. He is exting arms and munitions of war. He is ex-erating the people of Maine by showing a ermination to strangle civil liberty in her die, the ballot-box, and to render null and d the expressed will of the majority.

THE Honest-Money League will get more in the wash than it is able to hang out on the line if it undertakes to use its organization to bolster up the Hayes-Sherman-Bayard crusade line if it undertakes to use its organization to bolster up the Hayes-Sherman-Bayard crusade against the legal-tender feature of the green-back. The League's advocacy of resumption and its opposition to flat lunacy commended it to many that will not follow it a single step if it becomes the tool or apostle of the Eastern goldites. Paper money is honest enough for most people when a dollar of it is as good as a dollar in the coin of the realm.

SAYS the New York Tribune: "Having SATS the New York Tribune. Having stolen every Southern State, the Democrats thought they would try the same game in the North; but they find the Northern people in no temper to submit to bulldoxing." But they seem to be succeeding pretty well in the first Northern State they have commenced on. How it will only in the Maine greation was before the it will end is the Maine question now before the

THE Irish people of this country, with characteristic liberality, are doing all they can to relieve the distress of their famine and land-lord-cursed friends at home. The Irish Emigrant Society in New York has transmitted as high as \$35,000 per week in drafts from the Irish people of the United States. At that rate of giving much suffering will be alleviated.

AT the County Superintendents' Convention to be held at Bloomington next Mo Mrs. Mary L. Carpenter, Superintendent of Schools for Winnebago County, will deliver an address on the subject: "How Can a System-atic Course of Instruction Be Made Practicable for Country Schools?"

THE Rev. Dr. Newman takes pains to deny that he and Gen. Grant are interested in a new anti-Catholic newspaper in New York. The Doctor says that such a newspaper will be started soon in this country, but that Grant has not and will not have anything to do with it. Wr wish all the candidates for President a

Happy New-Year, and would like to tell them, if it were possible, which one of them would be the choice of the people; but, like the solemn hour of death, it is not to be made known in advance. THE Cincinnati Gazette says that almost

every Republican is for Grant in a certain con-tingency, and that the possibility of the said con-tingency arising keeps them mellow and non-

THE New York World says that this is "A Government of majorities." Not in Maine this year, is it? It is a Government of subterfuges and technicalities under the Democratic regime. A LEVEL-HEADED Democrat says the Reblicans have lived for years on Democratic unders, and he don't see why they should com-

THE Rev. Joseph Cook, of "Bosting," took a rattle at the Maine imbroglio last Monday, and new, of course, nobody can understand it.

One year from to-day the people will speak of a certain well-abused gentleman as "Mr. So-and-so, the President-elect." PERSONALS.

cago pulpit last Sunday, that "no vile be placed on tables New-Year's Day to tempt

young men."

Miss Julia Jackson, daughter of "Stonewall,"
has been presented with a silver pitcher by the
ex-Confederate soldiers of Maryland. The young
lady is attending school at Baltimore. Queen Victoria's recent illness was produ funeral of the head-keeper at Balmoral, on which occasion she walked to the grave with the

About the only cheerful thing in connection with the Indian troubles is the statement of Secretary Schurz that so long as the snow remains fifteen feet deep there is no fear of immediate hostilities.

The Pacific Railroad monument to Oakes Ames

and his brother Oliver will be erected at Sher-man, Wy. T., the highest point on the road. It is to be a pyramid of native rock, seventy feet high, and will cost about \$30,000. A lady in Sangamon County sends in a com-munication headed "What Shall We Do With Our Daughters?" Not having had time to read the article through, we can only suggest that for the present the girls be put at work sawing wood, so that their brothers can have more time

In making calls to-day young men should be-ware of cake which the hostess tells them "was made by my own dear girls, whom I have brought up to know something of cookery," for two good reasons: the cake is generally fit for nothing but the production of dreams, and an acquaintance with the girls might lead to matrimony.

During his journey to Mexico Gen. Grant will have an opportunity to revisit the scenes of his first military exploits. He will land at Vera Cruz, which as a young Lieutenant of Infantry he helped capture in 1846, and go over the ground between that place and the City of Mexico which he traversed with Gen. Scott's Mexico which he traversed with Gen. Scott's gallant little army, and will be able to revive his memory of the brilliant victories of Cherubusco, Chaputtepec, and Molino del Rey. Gen. Grant's career in Mexico has been almost forgotten in the light of his great achievements during the War of the Rebellion. It is worth while now to recall the fact that it was peculiarly creditable. He was only 33 years old when, as a stripling offi er just out of West Point, he was sent to Texas with his regiment. He fought at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, and then went to join Scott before Vers Crus. He missed the battle of Buena Vista by this transfer, but with the single exception of that enmissed the battle of Buena Vista by this transfer, but with the single exception of that engagement he took part in every battle of the war. There were few other officers who had the luck to be where the fighting was hardest from the beginning to the end of that struggle. Molino del Rey gave him his promotion to a First-Lieutenancy, and his behavior at Chapultepec earned him a brevet Captaincy.

pec earned him a brevet Captaincy.

A young man writes to know how he shall extricate himself from a very delicate situation in which he has been placed through the combined influences of his girl, the recent temperance crusade, and mince-ple. The young man was for many years a reckless, rollicking blade, and not infrequently found himself under the influence of liquor. The women's temperance crusade came along in the nick of time, however, and he took the pledge, and has since lived a life full of contentment and cold water. Not long ago he fell violently in love with a very estimable and banged young lady on the South a life full of contentment and cold water. Not long ago he fell violently in love with a very estimable and banged young lady on the South Side, who returned his affection, and in a short time they were engaged to be married. Last Sunday night they were sitting together on the girl's ancestral sofa, and, after the usual interchange of ducky darlings, etc., the concarsation naturally enough drifted onto minocepies, the girl saying that she had made some that very day, while the young man declared that nothing could give him greater pleasure than to sample a few of them. While cutting a pie, the girl told how she made it, and, among other ingredients, mentioned brandy. The young man thereupon said that his temperance principles would not permit him to cut any such soul-destroying brand of pie, which remark caused the girl to dive violently into the middle of the sofa, and declare between sobs that she knew he never could have loved her the least bit, or he would not make fun of her pies. No expostulations would satisfy her, and the unfortunate Good Templar and lover finally went away with the understanding that unless he came next Sunday night prepared to cat that pie he had better aft come at all. He naturally hates to lose the girl, her father being a hardworking man of steady habits, all of which helps a newly-married pair; while on the other hand his temperance friends have advised him that a single bite of that brandled pie will be a violation of all his vows. It is truly a case where much is at stake, and, if any of our readers can steer this man out of his troubles, it would be a good scheme to do so.

BEER.

Brewing and Malting Interests of Chicago and Milwaukee.

Chicago the Sixth Great Brewing City in the Union.

Gradual Growth of the Industry--- Its Missionary Effects---Our Malting Trade.

Ph. Best Brewing Company the Largest in the World.

Other Milwaukee Houses-The Trade in Chicago.

Quietly and steadily has the brewing and malting business of Chicago increased during the past few years, till it has at last become one of the most important branches of the industries of our city. It is comparatively but a few years since only the crudest methods of making beer existed in Chicago and the Northwest. Where ten barrels were made then, 10,000 are now manufactured. The quality, like the quantity, has become finer, till our breweries now have the reputation of turning out as fine a mait beverage as is

made in any part of the world.

The use of some sort of a stimulant seems to be indispensable to the human race, and the question for the thoughtful, sober-thinking people of this country is to settle whether it shall be mait or distilled liquors. From a careful survey of the German population of our city, who are universally beer-drinkers, it would seem an easy question to settle. There is no nationality whose members are as healthy, happy, and prosperous as the Germans, whose national beverage is been. Statistics show that they are

and pauperism. Of the inmates of the Washingtonian Home of Chicago, of the total number of inmates at present within its walls, less than 1½ per cent are Germans. A writer from Colorado, of unquestionably good judgment, says that Seipp's bottled beer has done more to reform the mining districts of the West than all the moral agencies that have ever been sent there. It has supplanted the use of stronger drinks. This is true in Chicago and Milwaukee, and, while the whisky consumers may be slowly increasing, they do not begin to be as large a proportion of the population as they were a few years ago. This may in a measure be traceable to the temperance movements in the years past, but is mostly attributable to whiskies being supplanted by the use of beer. Beer is and should be considered a temperance drink. Of course it may be abused the same as a man may abuse his system and health by drinking too much tea or coffee, or even by overloading the stomach with beefsteak or pastry. THE FREEST FROM CRIME With these

INDISPUTABLE FACTS,
we claim for our brewing and maiting interests of not only Chicago but of the entire
Northwest a right to a better place among
the important industries of the country than
they at present enjoy. In Chicago alone
over \$12,000,000 are invested in the brewing
business, and at least \$1,500,000 in
the mailing trade. During the past year
fully 400,000 barrels of beer have
been manufactured. This has been sold at
\$8, realizing the sum of \$3,200,000. We have,
then a right to say that the brewing and
maiting trade of Chicago stands well up
among its other industries. INDISPUTABLE FACTS, among its other industries.

The following table shows the number of barrels sold during the years 1878 and 1879, barrels sold during the years 1878 ending May 1, for the ten largest ducing cities in the United States. deal of pains was taken to have the curate, which it is believed to be:

t. Louis.... . 5,572,580

THE CHICAGO BREWERIES. The following table shows the amount sold at seven of the largest breweries in this city: 

Portupe Bros. 12,222 18,355
THE CONRAD SEIFF BREWING COMPANY, situated on the lake front at the foot of Twenty-seventh street, is the largest in Chicago, and is among the largest brewing establishments in the country, probably ranking fourth. The buildings occupied are nearly new, and are of the most expensive kind. Inside particular attention has been given to modern improvements, and the best machinery is used throughout. They make most of their own mait, though of late they have had to hire considerable done outside, as they have been running their full capacity. Mr. Seipp is the only Chicago brewer who ships beer to any extent outside the city. His "Salvator" bottled beer, which was introduced last year into California and nearly all the Western States and Territories, gained for him quite a reputation on account of its fine drinking quality, being considered superior to the export London ale.

me drinking quality, being considered superior to the export London ale.

THE DOWNER & BEMIS BREWING COMPANY ranks next in size to C. Seipp's brewery. Mr. J. H. McAvoy is President of the Company, and also of the Brewers' Association of this city, and is probably as thoroughly informed on the brewery business of the West as any man in Chicago. This Company have done well, if we judge from their fine buildings and office on South Park avenue, at the foot of Twenty-fourth street. Special attention is given to their barley and mait, thus insuring good beer. These two firms unquestionably lead the van of Chicago breweries, and are to-day manufacturing as fine a class of goods as any house in the world.

Chicago brewers have made no effort thus far to secure trade outside the city, being able to dispose of all they can make right here at home. They thus save the freights which from Chicago are quite high, and have left the outside trade to the Milwaukee brewers, who have made a specialty of that branch of the business.

RAFIDLY INCREASING.

RAPIDLY INCREASING. During the past year they have put 489,000 barrels upon the market. This places Chicago for the present year certainly ahead of Newark, and about on a level with Milwaukee, which has manufactured about half a million this year. With this rapid increase, and a desire which seems to exist among the brewers to gain some of the outside trade, Chicago will soon stand ahead of her present position in brewing among the cities of this country.

THE MALTING INTEREST OF CHICAGO. In connection with the brewing trade of Chicago we wish to offer a few words on the malisters, as their interests are identical with those of the brewers. There is, as before stated, about a million and a half dollars engaged in the business. The principal houses in the city are George Bullen & Co., H. L. Hnck, Charles L. Epps & Co., Charles Pope, the Northwestern, Binz & Polick, and Charles Sheer. Northwestern, Binz & Pollok, and Charles Sheer.

From Mr. Pope we learn that the business is very flourishing, and that they are at present shipping mait to all parts of the East, South and North. Considerable is sold in New York. Western houses have an advantage over the Eastern in that they can buy their barley here, make it into mait, and save about 7 cents a bushel on the freights. There is, however, at times considerable opposition from the malsters of Canada, where barley is one of the principal products raised. The increased price of barley has not made so much difference with the malsters as with the brewers, as the price of mait has also improved, while beer sells at the same prices that it did a year ago.

The house of Mr. Charles Pope is one of the largest and best known in the city. It has a capacity of \$50,000 bushels of mait per

As a whole, the malting business has better during the past year than any precing one. Prices are ranging better, and houses have all they can attend to. An cellent grade of barley can be obtained he and it is due to this that our malsters are flourishing. The establishing of malts a breweries here has made Chicago one of targest barley shipping points in the Hule.

the country.

MILWAUKEE BREWEBS IN CHICAGO.

One of Milwaukee's most extensive industries is its breweries, and the enterprise of its brewers have made for it a reputation over the entire country. Milwaukee beer is sent to all parts of the Union, from Maine to California, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. They have cars especially set apart for their use, so that in summer the beer is packed in ice, and may be landed in New Orleans as fresh and good as when put on board the cars at Milwaukee. In the winter the cars are packed so as to prevent freezing. The Phil Best Brewing Company is

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Mr. John S. Pierce, the General Agent in

Mr. John S. Pierce, the General Agent in this city, informs us that they have manufactured during the year just closed over 210,000 barrels of beer, being a large increase over last year's business. The Company were so unfortunate as to have their largest malt and ice houses burned last week, valued at \$250,000. This will not, however, in any manner interfere with their business, as they buy the barley and hire other malt-houses to malt it. By buying their own barley and superintending the malting they mair-houses to mark. By owing their twin barley and superintending the malting they always procure a good quality of malt, a thing which both the Phil Best and Joseph Schlitz Companies look after very close. They buy their barley from all parts of the country, but a large share of it right here in Chicago. The Phil Best Company have over \$1,500,000 invested in their business, being obliged to carry a six months' stock ahead. They have now in their various warehouses \$800,000 worth of stock. They have two branches in Chicago, one at the corner of Indians and Desplaines streets, and the main branch at the corner of Halsted and Meagher streets. Nearly all of the business of the firm is done at their Chicago offices, the books being all kept here. The same is true of the JOSEPH SCHLITZ RREWING COMPANY, arley and superinte being all kept here. The same is true of the JOSEPH SCHLITZ REEWING COMPANY, which is said to be the third largest in the world. The concerns belong almost as much to Chicago as to Milwaukes. All that Milwaukee can claim is that the beer is brewed there. Both of these houses, and, in fact, nearly all of their houses in Chicago, have nearly all of their wagons, harnesses, kegs, vats, copper vessels, and the largest share of everything made and bought in Chicago. The Joseph Schlitz Company pay out over \$100,000 every year for malt in Chicago alone, being unable to manufacture all they require themselves. Like the Phil Best Gompany they buy large quantities of barley in this city, it having become a central point for that cereal.

Their sales this year have greatly increased over last, being over 145000 barrels. Mr. Edward G. Uihlein, one of the firm, attends to all the business from the Chicago office.

to all the business from the Chicago office.

HOW THE BEER IS TRANSPORTED.

The different firms doing business here, as before stated, have their own cars especially fitted up, so that the beer may be forwarded here cool and fresh. It is put on the cars, and leaves Milwaukee every night at 9 o'clock, arriving here at 5 the next norning, where it is immediately replaced in the loc-houses.

While they sell a large quantity of beer in and around Chicago, yet both these large firms, the first and third largest in the world, spend much more money here than they take away. The Ph. Best Company sold from their Chicago branches last year about 60,000 barrels, while the Joseph Schlitz Company sold some 85,000. Below is a list of the seven largest broweries of Miwaukee. It will be seen how they compare with the seven largest of this city:

No. of bris sold.

No. of bris sold. Name.

Best, Ph., Brewing Company, Empire Brewery, Chestautstreet. 57,557

Best, Ph., Brewing Company, South
Side Brewery, 425 Virgina Street. 58,256

Schlitz, Jos., Brewing Company,
Third and Walnut streets. 98,913

Blatz, V., 609 Broadway 9,165

Borchert, F. & Son, Ogden and
Milwaukee streets. 8,250

Falk, Franz (Wauwatosa) 22,206

Miller (Wauwatosa) 10,677 The brewing business of Milwaukee is very extensive, and the enterprise of its brewers is certainly commendable.

THE JEWELRY TRADE. Many of our readers will do prised at the magnitude of this branch of trade in Chicago, as shown in our statistical reports on the preceding pages. Our Annual Review would not be complete, and we should not be doing justice to all parties, if we did not mention the names of firms which have not be doing justice to all parties, if we did not mention the name of firms which have been most prominent in concentrating and maintaining this business here, as we have done in other branches. Giles Bros. & Co. have been identified with the wholesale and retail jewelry business of the Northwest for the past twenty years, and many of our old citizens will remember with pleasure their establishment on Lake street, near Clark, and subsequently their superb establishment and its artistic treasures on State street, adjoining Field, Leiter & Co., which was destroyed by the great conflagration of 1871. Their establishment was one in which the citizens of Chicago took pride, and it enjoyed the patronage of the most wealthy and cultivated classes throughout the Northwest. Their losses by the free and removal to Wabash avenue, from which thoroughfare business was stampeded in the spring of 1873, followed by the panie, aforded their jealous rivals many opportunities to manifest their ill-will, but all to no purpose, as the energetic spirit and popularity of the firm enabled them to overcome all obstacles, and in their present location, at the corner of State and Wasnington streets, with their wholesale and manufacturing rooms adjacent on Washington street, they have experienced a large increase of business over any previous year. Their sales on the 24th uit, as shown by Evir sales-took, were probably larger then any other jewelry house in the United States. Their order trade extends throughout the Northwest. This is shown more especially in the fact that the house received over 1,000 mail orders and ONE HUNDRED TELEGRAMS
for goods within forty-eight hours of Christmas. The diamond sales of the firm have
doubled during the year under review.

JEVNE'S MANY ATTRACTIONS. Mr. C. Jevne, the enterprising grocer, whose store at Nos. 110 and 112 Madison street is lighted nightly by electricity, and has thereby become attractive to citizens as well as strangers, has the finest and largest stock of family groceries in the city, and sells them at reasonable prices for cash. His trade, which is increasing rapidly, was very large during the past year, especially in the months of is increasing rapidly, was very large during the past year, especially in the months of November and December. His sales went beyond his own expectations, and the aggregate is evidence that those who bought once called again, since they realized that they got their money's worth and were satisfied with the character of the articles purchased. While Mr. Jevne supplies the wholesale trade, he is without doubt the largest retail grocer in Chicago, his success being due to furnishing good groceries at fair prices. In addition to a large and choice selection of articles belonging to his regular business, he also keeps a fine line of domestic and imported cigars, which are worth to the buyer or smoker what is charged for them.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are used and indorsed by the best Hotels, Confectioners, Grocers, and the first families in the country.

Messrs, Joseph Burnett & Co., Boxton, Mass.—Gentleren: We have been selling your Standard Flavoring Extracts for many years, without a complaint. Giving as they do universal estifaction, makes it a pleasure to handle such goods. We consider them the bost, and always advise our customers to that effect.

ROCKWOOD BROG, Chicago.

Mesars C. L. Bruedage & Son, druggists, Mus-kegon, Mich., write: "St. Jacobs Oil has a won-derful sale. We sold eight bottles at retail yes-terday. This will give your some idea of how well it is liked in this section."

Kumyss.

Five years of unparalleled success has shown this remarkable dietetic to be of inestimable value in all forms of disease. It is both the

DAINTIEST of FOODS

MOST POTENT TONIC.

In Dyspepsia, Weak Digestion, Nausea, Gastritis, it acts like a charm, and it can be safely re-lied on for the recuperation of those cases of debility in which medication or ordinary nutrition

Thousands have been restored to health and happiness whose lives would have gone out in darkness but for the use of Arend's Kumyss.

Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a beverage, a food (a mild and pleasant milk wine). It represents all the elements of nutrition in a vitalized and easily digested form, and nothing else so rapidly enriches the blood. It can never do harm, and it is suitable for everybody, young or old, sick or well.

When tired of taking medicine, and when at a loss how to regain health, do not fail to

AREND'S KUMYSS. Not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. AREND, Chemist,

179 MADISON-ST. 179. Send for Treatise on Kumyss. ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN Organs.

MASON & HAMLIN respectfully invite all who are rent pays.

There could scarcely be a more useful, elegant, valuable present than one of these Organs.

Catalogues sent free to any address.

AASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY 250 & 252 WABASH-AV.,

CHICAGO.

ST. JACOBS OIL St Jacobs Oi The Great German Remedy. CURES RHEUMATISM.

CURES RHEUMATISM. CURES NEURALGIA. CURES NEURALGIA.

CURES PAINS, CURES PAINS, CURES PAINS, SORENESS AND STIFFNESS.

HEALS CUTS AND SORES. HEALS CUTS AND SORES. HEALS CUTS AND SORES.

ST. JACOBS OIL, The Great German Remedy, is the most won pain relieving and healing remedy ever disco Druggists and Dealers in Medicine sell it at 50 Cents a Bottle.

For Breakfast!

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

Ask Your Grocer For It! PARIS AND LONDON. New York Depot, 286 Greenwich St. PRANKLIN MAC YEAGH, CHICAGO.

This Year's Crop just arrived C. Jevne's,

Of the CHICAGO FOUNDRY CO., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Coursesy to Chicago, on the like day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. WM. W. FLINN, Treasurer.

LEAVENWORTH Bar 30,42

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

TEAS. BARGAI

PURE UNCOLORED TEAS.

on per lb., 85c, 45c, 45c, 46c. Very best, 78

STANDARD SUGARS.

PURE SYRUPS. Extra Silver Drip, 5-gal. kegs..... EXTRA FLOUR. Very Best White Winter Wheat, per brl... Very Best Minnesota Patent, per brl....

STANDARD SOAPS.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

HICKSON'S Cash Grocery House,

113 East Madison-st. EF SEND FOR COMPLETE PRICE-LIST, MAILED PRICE-MILLINERY.

WEBSTER & COMPANY MANUFACTURERS

At Our Salesrooms, 107 State Street.

OCEAN STRAMSHIPS ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glassons
CIBCASSIA Jan. 3. 7 a m. | BOLIVIA Jan. 3. 7 a m. |
DEVONIA Jan. 3. 7 a m. | BOLIVIA Jan. 3. 7 a m. |
DEVONIA Jan. 3. 7 a m. | COLIVIA Jan. 3. 5 pm |
UTOPIA Jan. 3. 7 a m. | COLIVIA Jan. 3. 5 pm |
Cobim. 50 to 5t. Excission 100 at a re-stand rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 55 Washington-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF TEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpold, Bublis, Belfur, and London
derry, from N. Y., every 1 barelay. First Callo, in
1685, according to accommodation. Faculty, in CUNARD MAIL LINE Sailing three times a week to and from South Ports.
Lipvost Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, nontheast corner Gark
and Sandolph-etc., Chicago.
LP. H. By YERNEY.
General Western Apost.

LADIES Living in or out of th

city, intending to purchase Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, and Furs, we will sell them to you CHEAPER than any other house in America.

SEE OUR PRICES.

Ladies' Cloaks, made of Chincilla, Beaver, Ladies' Fine Cloaks, made of Fine Discount, Seaver, pd Matelasse Cloths, richly trimmed, \$12, \$15, \$30, and Ladies' Dolmans, made of Diagonal and Pla Beaver Cloth, 8, 88, 810, and 812. Ladies' Fine Dolmans, made of best quality Dia onal, Beaver, and Matelasse Cloth, all sizes, \$15, \$ 50, and \$25. 5 Genuine Seal Sacks marked down to 25 and 480 worth \$100 and \$75.

355 Beaver Shawls, \$2.50, \$2.50, \$4, \$5, \$8, \$8, and \$16.

105 Single Paisley and Broche Shawls, in small, sedium, and large scarlet or black centres, at \$5, \$18, \$18, \$18, \$10, and \$25. Great Bargains in Black Cashmere Shawls-Bi fered.

In addition we will offer special bargains in kets. Finnnels, Hosiery, Gioves, Underwear, and Colored Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, and 'I' IN' N. B.—All orders sent C. O. D., subject amination. If not suited, return at our alpens

284 & 286 W. Madison-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL, P. F. RYAN -- MANAGER.

DISSOLUTION. To whom it may concern: The understore deing business under the first making the first making the first making the state of the state o We, the undersigned, have this partnership for the purpose of stock commission business under it

DISSOLUTION.

I shall continue the mill business as heretoft he place where I have been located for no uniter of a century.

J. K. Russ The copartnership herebfore grating between understanded under the name of Salionstall, Kid & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. G. SALFONSTALL, Chicago.

F. G. Salionstall will continue business in the o P. G. Saltonstall will continue business in ame, at 124 La Salte-st.
New York correspondents, A. M. Kidder & Co.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of John F. Weare & Co., consisting of John F. Weare and John Cabot, is this Cay dissolved by mutual consent.
John F. Weare will continue the paint and color business alone at 175 Randolph-st., under the same firm name and style.
CHICAGO, Jan. I. 1881. JOHN CABOT. DISSOLUTION

The limited construction bequicators arises to the undersigned, under the man old a local state of the same of the

Cheinnati; B. F. F. KI; John Shillito, dr Datel Drew, New Yor

Datel Drew, New Yor nke Chicago.

THE ARTS.

tota Augustin Pro-fright Thomas, archi-lattiew Ward, painter andcape painter, B.

Yo Nerley, German use, water-color artis.

c, architect to the

ise water-color actuals, rehitect to the lars Christopher Bion England; Michai Mulchel Henri Daun Iwaid Meyerhelm, beaburg, artist and latifield, architect, with Sorenson, maritans Montague, soultes of Westmorehu or Pandiana, sculptor, Soulptor, Milan; is Griffin, sculptor, Natholomew, flower or caper, architect, Haseer, marine paint moiscao, animal jewimene, sculptor, I iel, painter, Saxotter, Boston; Cour Paris; John A. Italy; Ludwig Vogand; Dr. William and, Mass.; Schutter, Paris; Chatte Duc, architect, painter, Londor, Dusseldorf; William III, Change of the powell, Emil Wolff, souly Emil Wolff, souly Emil Wolff, souly Emil Milliam III and Mass.; Schutter, Dosseldorf; William III am III am III Powell, Emil Wolff, souly Emil Wolff, souly

Stocks Higher, with Burlington & Quincy in the Lead. millions of New York Money Sent Here to Pay for Wheat.

The Produce Markets Active and Va riable.

They Were Weak Early, but All Closed Stronger.

FINANCIAL.

and rise is based on the merits of the stork and a future prospects, and the good old Boston abil some of its largest stockholders hayed feadily enhanced its largest stockholders hayed feadily enhanced in the lock. Apart from its general imposes the narket had no special features. Outdeers were not dealing heavily. Those who do posses are bulls by a large majority. The few who is short almost always have to fill in at a loss. There were a few stocks that showed a decline. Price were a few stocks that showed a decline. Price were a few stocks that showed a decline. Price were a few stocks that showed a decline. Price were a few stocks that showed a decline. Price were a few stocks that showed a decline. Price were a few stocks that showed a decline. Price were a few stocks that showed a decline. Price were a few stocks that showed a decline. Price were a few stocks that showed a decline. Price were a few stocks that showed a decline. Price were a few stocks that showed a decline. Price were a few stocks that showed a decline. Price were a few stocks that showed a decline. Price were a few stocks that showed a decline. Price were a few stocks that showed a decline. Price were a few stocks that showed a decline. Price were a few stocks that a few stocks. Price and the price of the few stocks. Price and the few stocks. Price a

Ohlo currency is were firm at 3. Wahash new is fell off to 91.

Government bonds were active. The prepayment of interest has brought into the market those who wish to reinvest their interest, and the first of the year is a favorit time for those to purchase who have been saving their funds for investment in bonds. The 4s opened at 1044 bid and 105; asked in New York. They were 104; and 1044 in Cateago. The 4%s were 105 and 106%; the is 1064 and 1034; and the 6s 107 and 107%.

Foreign exchange was quiet. The supply of bills was fair, a little larger in Chicago than it has been. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to 4514 and 4544. New York actual rates were 4504,04504 and 4534,04534. Chicago actual rates were 4504,04504 and 4534,04534. Documentary sterling bills were 4784. French grain bills were 1254 for Paris. Commercial German marks were 55%.

About \$3,000,000 are now held by the Chicago banks to pay for wheat deliverable here on the first of the month to New York purchasers. The meaning of this transaction is that moneyed men have confidence enough in the future value of wheat to be willing to buy and pay for it and hold it till Europe makes up its mind to pay the American price for it. In yesterday's currency movement the receipts and shipments were about equal. New York exchange was quoted at 25c to 60c per \$1,000.

York snohange was quoted at 250 to 60c per \$1,000 discount. Loans were active at full rates—7@8 per cent. Bank clearings were \$4,600,0000.

We are indebted to Manager D. R. Hale, of the Choango Clearing-House, for the following statement of the clearings for each year since the establishment of the Clearing-House;

The London Times of Dec. 15 says that, although the long-continued buoyancy of the London stock-markets, which have been upheld by stock-markets, which have been upheld by signs of ceviving trade, cheap money, and returning confidence among investors, had received rather a decided check, it must be admitted that so far the reduction in values is less than might have been expected previous to the last Stock Exchange settlement before Christmas, which proves that either the markets are less inflated than has been supposed or that speculators are still confident of a further advance under the influence of more substantially improving trade.

improving trade.

As evidence of the improvement of business is that the Pennaylvania Railroad has decided to advance the wages of its employes in the spring.

Cotton opened at 12.73c for February, and closed at 12.00212.61c.

MOITUJOR Sk Pine st.

And secure a handsome premium, and
BUY COOK COUNTY OR WEST CHICAGO & PER
CENT BONDS.
An equally good security, bearing higher rate of
finiterest. CHARLES HENROTIN.

TRASK & PRANCIS, Bankem and Brokers, 10 BROADWAY, N. Y. Mumbers of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange.

If the Stock Exchange is and Sold on Constant Carried on Margins.

Bally Market Letters sent to Customers.

PIELD, LINDLEY & CO., New York. B Is falle-st, Chicago. STOCKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CE SUPPLIES AND ROUTE STATE OF THE PORTS OF THE

that January is to witness a great "Boom," exceeding in brilliancy that which culminated las
November. If it does not come there will be
many disappointed persons. The basis for a
material advance in stocks of present and prospective value certainly exists. The present
holder of stocks is likely to see quotations
much higher before they are many points
lower than at present. The stock of the Chicage, Burlington & Quincy sold at 128. It has
been steadily advancing from 115. Its rise
marks the appreciation of dividend-paying
stocks.

puri 6. 109 Coppol.

Oseph. 105 Deferred. 556
peases 6. 31

I Island. 167 St. 1. & San Fran. 456
hms. 67 St. 1. & San Fran. 456
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hms. 62 St. 1. & San Fran. Rock Island...
Panama
Fort Wayne...
Pittsburg
Illinois Central.
C. B. & Alton.
C. A. prid (offd).
New York Central.
Harleman Del, Lack, & Western. 101
Morris & Kasex. 102
Deliaware & Hudson. 14
New Jersey Central. 305 Central Pacific bonds. 7
New Jersey Central. 305 Cinton Pacific firsts. 10
Ohio & Mississippi. 255 U. P. sink, funds off J. Chesspeake & Ohio. 154
Mobile & Ohio (off d). 255 C. P. & S. C. late. 255
Mobile & Ohio (off d). 255 C. & S. C. late. 255
Cieveland & Columbus 30
C. C. & I. C. late. 256
Contral Arisons. 102
Contral Arisons. 103
Contral Aris Ceremans & Columbus 25 Co. 2 F. O. 288. Ind. Ch. & Lafayette 15 Eric 26 A. 288. Alton & Terre Haute. 15 Carlbon. A. & T. H., preforred. 39 Excelsion. Wahnels St. L. & P. . 474 Homestake.

MINING STOCKS. SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha.

25 Mono.

San Francisco.

Alla
Belcher
Belcher
Belcher
Belcher
Bellion
Children St.
Children St.
Children St.
Chollar & Potosi
Consolidated Virginia
Crow Point.
Exobequer
Gould & Curry.
Grand Prize
Hale & Noicross
Justice
Justice
Mexican
Northern Belle
Ges McClinton
Overman
Reymond & Elv
Caledonia
Leeden St.
Consolidated
Disconsolidated
Disco Othlir
Overman
Raymond & Ely
Rayange
Sterra Nevada
Union Consolidated
Vellow Jacket
Bodle
Potos
Imperial
T

Morthern Belle. 65 McClinton. 13-8 Onhir 18 Tip-Top 2 Covernan 19 Melvidere 3 Melvidere 3

REAL ESTATE. ft, deiled Dec. 28 (M. A. and J. Hoote, hart & Swah). West Taylor 8, 35 ft of Lieffin, n.f. ft. 1856 ft. Manted Dec. 28 of ohn Stoll to Alice Dyer, Jaman av. n. s. oer Hirody 8t, c. f. 1217 ft. autoc. Dec. 25 (Philip Acceptus 19 Mary C. Husbard, Dec. 25 (Philip Acceptus 19 Mary C. Husbard).

Summer at, bet, Pifteenth and Sixteenth, e f, 18x137 ft, dated Dec. 30 (H. M. Thompson to J. Slocum. 1996 in of Twenty-third si, e.f. Zistinan av. 1996 in of Twenty-third si, e.f. Zistina it, improved dated bec. 30 (E. A. and R. A. B. Mills to Nellio E. Squire). West Madison st, if if w of Ada st, s. f. Zirils ft, dated Dec. 16 (M. J. and Z. Rastman to John H. Kedrie). South Dearborn at 705 ft n of Thirty-ninth, w 2. Exrile ft, dated Dec. 20 A and A Rins to Counted Braun). South Dearborn at 105 ft n of Thirty-ninth, w 2. Sarill ft, dated Dec. 20 (A. and A. Bins to Counted Braun). ft dated Dec. 30 (J. T. Matthews to

H. S. Austin)
The premises No. 125 South Jefferson st. dated
Nov. If (Andrew L. McGray to Sarah L. Gurley).
Church st. 25 ft n of Eugenie, wf. Ex104 ft.
Improved, dated Dec. 37 (Caspar Bald to Me-

VORTH DY CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-ROUSE. MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lift av, ne corner of Bacine, s f, undivided 14 of 20th 10 th, chard Dea 24 (E. L. Seelye to R. S. Barber).

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF REVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Pierson av, a c corner of Joseph st, w f, 6x125 t, dated Dec 37 (Catherine Murphy to J. A. Molean).

Oswald st, near Fifty-second, e f, 25x125 tt, dated Nov. II (H. B. Lewis to M. C. J. andgs. Anderson). 

horota COMMERCIAL.

1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878. 70,006 802,235 Dressed hogs, No.... Live hogs, No...... Cattle, No...... reen apple

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 1 red winter, 12 cars No. 2 do, 25 cars other winter, 1

in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 1 red winter, 12 cars No. 2 do, 25 cars other winter, 1 car mixed, 146 cars No. 2 spring, 57 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (281 wheat); 197 cars No. 2 corn, 115 cars high mixed, 106 cars low grades (418 corn); 20 cars white oats, 12 cars No. 3 mixed, 10 cars rejected (42 cats); 10 cars No. 3 ryes; 1 car rejected; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 16 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars extra, 6 cars low grade (31 barley). Total, 763 cars, or 364,000 bu. Inspected out: 10, 230 bu wheat, 40,616 bu corn, 2,308 bu cats, 630 bu rye, 1,503 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and irregular. There was a general weakening early, which carried prices down to about those of last Saturday in breadstuffs, and to those of nearly two weeks ago in provisions, but there was a decided reaction all round about midday. The weakness was chiefly local, and that in wheat seemed to be arrested by the rumor that Keene's brokers had given notice that the money was in hand to pay for wheat deliveries to-morrow. Mess pork closed 20c higher, at 250% for rebruary. Lard closed 10c higher, at 250% for new, seller December, and \$7.55 seller February. Short ribs closed at \$6.83% for February. Spring wheat closed 1%c higher, at \$1.38% spot and \$1.35% for February. Winter wheat closed on 'Change at \$1.30% for red. Com closed ¼ higher, at 40c spot and 46c for May. Outs closed ¼ easier, at 30% c seller January and at 40% c seller May. Ry was easier, at 80% Q81c spot and 81% seller February. Barley was quiet, at 90c cash No. 2 and 65c for do extra 3. Hogs were dull early, but closed fairly active at a deciline of 10Q15c, at \$4.30Q4.55 for light and at

bris; cut meats, 6,500 pkgs; lard, 4,172 tos; whisky, 259 bris.
Exports for 24 hours—Flour, 12,000 bris; wheat, 65,000 bu; corn, 188,000 bu; cats, 1,000 bu; xye, 16,000 bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, and quite weak early, is sympathy with a decline in hogs, but recovered to a steadier tone. Liverpool reported duliness in meats.

MESS FORK—Declined 25-277-jc per bri, then advanced &c. and closed 7-jc above the latest prices of Tuesday, at HLDG-15.27-jc for new, spot, or seller January, 818-06-18-25-jc for new, spot, or seller January at 818.00-18-25-jc for March. Sales were reported of 3,500 bris seller January at 818.00-18-35-jc seller March at \$18.00-18-35-jc seller January at \$18.00-18-35-jc seller March at \$18.00-18-35-jc seller March at \$18.00-18-35-jc seller January at \$1.07-25-jc seller January at \$1.07-25-jc seller January at \$1.07-25-jc seller March at \$1.07-27-35-jc seller January at \$1.07-25-jc seller March at \$1.00-27-jc seller January at \$1.07-25-jc seller January at \$1.07-25-jc seller March at \$1.00-27-jc seller January at \$1.07-25-jc seller March at \$1.00-25-jc seller January at \$1.00-25-jc at \$1.0

ted steady, and our receipts were smalled to of the previous day made a great material that the expected January boom has in December, and will be followed relative depression. The decline be not firmness. in December and the decline brought buyers, however, and the later feeling one of frames. Spot wheat was in fair demand at at 1.31 for No. 2 and 11.50 for No. 5. 811 way opened at 81.316 12 key late 1.50 for No. 5. 811 med to 81.314, and improved to 81.354 at the close of January ranged at 81.3546.1314, closing a second to 81.354 closing a sec

Of hu.

MINESOTA WHEAT—Sales were 3.30 bu No. 2 at 11.30 (gd.3).

COUNT—Was dull and scarce, declining Me, and closing Me above the latest prices of Tnesday. The British markets were steady, but our receipts were again large, with amail shipments and buyers of spot stuff were not anxious to operate, while the market sympathized with the decline in wheat, and reacted when that turned upward. Spot No. 2 was steady, closing at 35%, but the lower grades were weaker closing at

Solge, and closed at 5942. With some demand from sborts. February out a gore quiet at about 505485560. No. 2 were allow at 300 for car-lois. Samples were taken for ahlpment. Cash sales were reported of taken for ahlpment. Cash sales were reported of taken for ahlpment. Cash sales were reported of the sales of the sales of the sales were reported of the sales of the s

GENERAL MARKETS.

more & Ohio....

Raisins, layers, new... Raisins, London layers, new... Raisins, Valencia, new... Raisins, Jose Muscatel, mw... Zante currants, new... Zante currants, new Citron DOMESTIC.
Apples, gysporaied. DOMESTIC.
Apples, Southern Apples, Southern Southern Raspberries Halves Raspberries Pitted cherries NYTS. Bracille
Control of the Control of t

Patent cut-losf.

Patent cut-losf.

Gramlated.

Gramlated.

Powdered.

A standard.

Ext. S.

C No. 1

Yellow.

New Orleans fair to fully fair, his New Orleans prime to chece, do.

C Lotte corn or sugar.

45 045 42 045 36 040 31 054 50 053 46 044 38 040 Choice corn or sugar..... Prime corn or sugar..... Fair to good corn or sugar No. 1 timothy, & ton...

LIVE-STOCK.

CATTLE—There was a fairly active demand yesterday for all descriptions of stock, and at the decline of the day before the market ruled steady. Shippers, canners, and buichers all bought generously, and sales reached a pretty large aggregate, but little stuff remaining in the yards at the close of business bours. Sales had a range of \$2.005.40. Scrub lots, including old strave cows, bulks, stars, and ozen sold at \$2.000.225; common to good butchers' and canners' stuff at \$2.502.15; stockers at \$2.502.10; and common to choice shipping steers at \$2.502.10; and common to choice shipping steers at \$2.502.10; and common to choice shipping steers at \$2.502.40. Extra grades were in demand on export account at \$4.502.2. A funcy lot averaging 1.65 as fetched \$5.0. The training and the sale of the day was 105 head averaging 1.50 as at \$5.00.0 by Hall, Patterson & Co. The bulk of the trading was within a range of \$2.500.40. There was a good demand for stockers, and prices were firm.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Becree—Graded steers, weighing 1.50

Be and upwards.

Choice Becree—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1.50 to 1.500 as.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1.50 to 1.500 as.

Butchers' Stock—Foor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city alaughter,

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weigh-ing 1,050 to 1,250 hs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city alsugater, weighing 800 to 1,050 hs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing, 700 to 1,000 hs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heiters, stags, bulls, and scalaway steers.

Veals, per 100 hs.

CATTLE SALES. CATTLE SALES.

HOGS—Trade opened very dull, buyers holding off for still lower prices. Toward noon holders gave way, and, at a decline of 10@15c, the market became fairly scilve and continued so to the close, most of the of-ferings halm.

SHEEP—Met with a fair demand, and were firm at \$2.50\(\alpha\).500 per 100 hs for poor to extra grades.

HAST LIBERTY.

EAST LUBERTY, Pa., Dec. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 305 head of through, and 307 yard stock; total for two days, 305 through and 200 local. The supply has been light, and the demand good. Buyers have gone home short-handed. The market has been active at an advance on goods of about \$60, and \$60 on common, and all sold out-except four loads just arrived best, \$60.000, \$51, fair to good, \$40.000.4.50, common, \$3.500.3.9; sales for two days, 305 head; total for two days, 7.515, for the common of the common to good. days, 5,30, selling from \$5.0 to \$5.5 for common to good.

BU.FALO, Dec. 31, CATTLE-Receipts, 1.45; market active at 10silic advance; offerings light; choice to extra steers, \$5.1965.75; good shippers, \$4.5564.00; medium, \$4.3064.00; light butchers, \$5.5064.00; butchers' \$5.5064.00; butchers' \$5.5064.00; butchers' \$5.5064.00; butchers' \$5.5064.00; choice, \$5.5064.00; choice, \$5.5064.00; canada sheep, \$4.5064.00; choice, \$5.5065.00; Canada sheep, \$4.5064.00; market firm and tending up; demand only half supplied; fair to good Western sheep, \$4.5064.00; choice, \$5.5065.00; Canada sheep, \$4.5064.00; choice, \$5.5065.00; Canada sheep, \$4.5064.00; choice, \$5.5065.00; cheavy receipts, \$7.5064.00; cheavy and medium, \$4.6064.55; best grades disposed of

heavy receipts; Yorkers, \$4.534.30; heavy and medium, \$4.694.85; best grades disposed of NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dee S.—BREVES—Receipts for two days, \$7.50. Market firm for good steers, but dull and easier for common cattle. General sales, \$5.0910.00, with prime and extra steers at \$10.2861.05, and 2 carJoads to an exporter at \$11.00, less \$1.00 per head; exporters used \$60 head, and sent out \$1.00 quarters.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, \$7.00. Market fair, and prices unchanged. Shipments to-day and yester—

WINTS—Receipts for two days, \$7.00. Live hogs firm at \$5.006.50; dressed steady at \$2.5667.00 for city, and \$1.0066.50 dressed steady at \$2.5667.00 for city, and \$1.0066.50; dressed steady at \$2.5667.50; do city, and \$1.0066.50; dressed steady at \$2.5667.50; dressed

KANSAS CITY.

and mixed packing, 83.7034.10.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—HOOS—Dull; holders firm at outside prices; common, 85.6334.10; light, \$4.1034.30; packing, \$4.304.40; butchers, \$4.504.40; receipts, 7,500; shipments, 90.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—HOOS—Quiet at \$4.304.70; receipts, 5,500; shipments, 1,100. BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribusts.

Liverpools, Dec. El-11:29 a. m.—Flours—No. 1, Ibs:
No. 2, 10s 6d.
Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, Ibs 7d; No. 2, Ibs 2d;
spring, No. 1, Ibs 7d; No. 2, Ibs 2d; white, No. 1, Ibs 8d;
No. 3, 10s 4d; club, No. 1, Ibs 10d; No. 2, Ibs 6d. Corn—
Old, No. 1, 5s 89d.

Provisions—Fork, 6ts. Lard, 2s.
Liverpools, Dec. 3i—5p. m.—Corron—Easier at 64
67d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and exports, 1,000;
American, 5,300
Chiese—American, 6ts.
Provisions—Bacon—Long clear, 7s 6d; short clear,
2s 6d.
London, Dec. 3i—Refined Petroleum—5dd.
Antwerp, Dec. 3i—Prioleum—199d.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Liverpool, Dec. 3i—11:30 a. m.—Flour, Ibs 3de11s 2d;
white, Ibs 8de11s 3d; club, Ils 6de11s Ibd. Corn—Old, 5s 9dd. Pork, 6ts. Lard, 3s.
Liverpool, Dec. 3i—11 m.—Wheat quiet but firm;
red winter, Ils 3d; No. 2 spring, Ils 3d; No. 3 do, Ibs 3d.
Corn quiet but steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat—Demand for the United Kingdom and Continent moderate; No. 2 spring advanced 6d. Corn—Demand moderate. Arrived—Wheat rather dull. Corn rather dull. Mark Lane—Wheat Stru; fair inquiry. Corn in fair demand. Pork, 6ts. Lard, 3ts. Bacon—Long clear, 7ts 6d; short clear, 3ts 6d; short

NEW YORK.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Dec. R.—GRAIN—Business in whe
respeciable magnitude. The further protracte
conston of the cental question impaded open

preventing any improvement for early abinment; through freights generally tame, and, more or less unsettled. To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Corrow bleach at B \*146.
B 11-16c: 'Intures dull: January. Like February. 1230c; March, 13-16c; April. Bales May, 13-30c; June. 1230c; March, 13-16c; April. Bales May, 13-30c; June. 1240c; July Elies; Aurust 13-16c; May, 13-30c; June. 1240c; July Elies; Aurust 13-16c; May, 13-30c; June. 1240c; July Elies; Aurust 13-16c; May, 13-30c; June. 1240c; May, 13-30c; June. 1240c; May, 13-30c; July Elies; Aurust 13-30c; Minnesota patent process. \$7.20c; 35.

GRAIN-Wheat-Spring quiet: and weak; winter le higher, with a moderate comand; receipts. \$8.000 ns; ungraded spring. \$7.20c; 13-5.

GRAIN-Wheat-Spring quiet: and weak; winter le higher, with a moderate comand; receipts. \$8.000 ns; ungraded spring. \$7.20c; 13-5.

GRAIN-Wheat-Spring quiet: and weak; winter le higher, with a moderate domand; receipts. \$8.000 ns. 14.50c; 15-5.

GRAIN-Wheat-Spring quiet and weak; winter le higher, with a moderate domand; receipts. \$8.000 ns. 15.50c; 15-5.

GRAIN-Wheat-Spring quiet and weak; winter le higher, with a moderate domand; receipts. \$8.000 ns. 15.50c; 15-5.

GRAIN-Wheat-Spring quiet and white \$1.5c; 15-5.

January (as a standard as a standard and a st

m at 0546 11-16c. of at 43646.

NAILS—Horseshoe, No. 8, \$12504.32; clinch, \$5.750

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Thicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. SI.—This morning the wheat market opened weak and easier, though some parties considered the feeling stronger than yesterday. First sales of February were made at \$1.31, and those which followed soon after down as low as \$1.304. Later the market railled, and prices advanced to \$1.314 and \$1.3

4.00 8.00 6.00 6.00 4.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 4.00 6.70 6.00 7.0 Long and short clears are quoted at E.W.mah, and & Beller February; Cumbe lands noming at the control of the co

SHIPMENTS-Flour, 6,000 bills; wheat, 6,000 bu; bar

NEW ORLEANS.

ST. LCUIS.

ST. LOUIS. Dec. St. - FLOUIS - Unchanged.
GRAIN - Wheat lower and unsettled; No. 2 red. St. 35 bid cash; \$1.354(51.354, 1.3

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. 85.2066.0; fancy \$7.00.

GRAIN-Wheat strong at \$1.2061.36. Corn duil at \$6.

GRAIN-Wheat strong at \$1.2061.36. Corn duil at \$6.

GRAIN-Wheat strong at \$1.2061.36. Corn duil at \$6.

Priovastons-Pork easier at \$13.00. Lard-Demand good and tending upward at \$7.2567.27%. Bulk ments quiet and unchanged. Bacon easier; shoulders, \$5.25; clear ribs, \$7.27%; clear, \$7.20%. Green meats quiet; shoulders, \$4.25; sides, \$6.25; hams, \$7.20%. 16-35 average.

BOSTON.

BOS

Pulled, Goods.

BALTIMORE.

BOLTER.

BOLTER.

BOLT.

BO

PROVISIONS Dull; prime mere best, \$13.0; hams, smoked, 10511c; st. 12.0; hams, smoked, 10511c; st. WHISKY-Dull at \$1.11 refined, 84c.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE.

FLOUR-Firm; extra desetto; family, Sade
GRAIN-Wheat quiet at \$1.30. Com fra
dee; mixed, &c. Oats firmer; white, &c; mix
HAY-Firm at \$15.00017.00

PROVISIONS-PORK fra at \$1.00. Land
choice leaf, tierce, Sac; de 100. Land
choice leaf, tierce, Sac; de 100. Land
steady; shoulders, Sac; des 100. Land
steady; shoulders, Sac; des 100. Sac;
steady; hama, sugar-cored, 10040-110.
WHISY-Higher at \$1.05.

KANSAS CITY. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribun KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. St.-GRAIN-TO Current reports wheat receipts the pastween shipments, 35,000; wenk; No. 2 cash, 21.25, 1.22; No. 3 cash, 31.054; December, 31.11 celpts the past week, 173,57 but shipment lower; No. 3 cash, 25%; December, 25%;

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; extra nominal; No. 1 was milling No. 1 nominal. Receipts, 6.50 March R. 4 1,000 De. PEORIA. Dec. SI.—GRAIN-Corn autre; new mixed, 570575c; new mixed, 500575c; new mixed, 500575c. Onto qui Highwings—Enghanged; H. No. 3, 50050c.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. SL.-GRAIN-red, \$1.334@1.344. Corn quiet at 200 and lower at 354@350. BUFFALO. BUYFALO, Dec. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat no dell; sales 500 bu No. 2 at 555 c. Oats no neglected. Barley neglected.

Liveripor. Dec. il.—Cotton—kalas e since Dec. il, 60,000 lales; American, 53,0 which speculators took 3,00; exporten forwarded from ship's sides direct to spin actual export, 10,000. Total receipts, 22,000 156,000. Total stock, 45,000; American, 32,03, affont, 53,000; American, 22,000. "NEW Oblicans, Dec. 31—Cotton from 115cr; low middling, 115cr; good ordinary receipts, 6,205 bales; gross, 7,217 bales; France, 2,500 bales; continent, 30 balas, 3,000 bales; sales, 9,500 bales; stock, 32,164

PETROLEUM.
CLEVELAND, O., Dec 31.—PETROLEUM standard white, 110 test, 9%c.
OIL CUTY. Pa. Dec. 31.—PETROLEUM opened with \$1.10% bit. advanced to and closed at \$1.10 bit old; shipment aring, 30.00; transactions, 30.00.
PETTSBURG, Dec. 31.—PETROLEUM—cactive, at \$1.15% at Parter's for shipment in Philadelphia. DRY GOODS.

New York, Dec. 31—Day Goods—Bush times light in all departments of trade, but of the market is very firm, and a cheerful fevalls. Cotton goods quiet and firm. Pactive and advancing. Prints quiet. Me woolens in light demand but firm. Foreduit. WILMINGTON, Dec. 31.—SPIRITS

SECRETARY SPATES

"Well, but who are the pe "The agent down there is

I have discharged the duties of my office "What are THE CHARGES AGAISST FOU? Of course there must have been somethat kind to bring about the nomine successor."

nancially and politicalle M. C. apparently has it could be effected in rally them around me instead of away."

"You are not alarmed as to the you?"

"Not in the least. I have ever ceeding with the President, most shamefully imposed up and malicious statements, we dispel when I have an open beard. It the President do little game in the bud—and I had the will—I have every cot Senate. The Tenure-of-Office it impossible for one to be remoterm except upon good and suit satisfactorily established. Whate are, I am coundent that they tained in any particular."

DETROIT.

PEORIA.

INDIANAPOLIS.

BUFFALO.

COTTON.

SECRETARY SPATES.

SANSAS CITY.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SAS CITY, Mo., Doc. 31.—GRAIN—The

less than a lock-out, ind that certain articles written is both paper were devoid of foundation, and gotten up mer for the purpose of excessing the people. In therefore appealed to these papers to give the Union a fair show and he consided game in the future. He deprecated the idea that

PISURION MEN ELO USED INTIMIDATION,

and and that the boss of Armour & Co., the Chinap Facking Company's houses had tried by all means in their power to intimicate men by teling them that they should get no more work in those houses when his so-called strike was giver. In measure to this he would make the assertion that the Union had justice on its side, and that its measbers would occur, these packing-houses when their present owners were out of them. There was no doubt that many men had been duped by these intimilations into signing the broacial eath; but as soon as they had found out what they had done, they returned to the Union by the dezens which could be proved by affective. If necessary, Speaking of Bernis Kearney's sympathy with the strikers, and the meaning sift of \$100.0 by that agristor to the Union, he remarked his mocking is sometimes eathing, and that perhaps there were more people making donations to the Union Stan the out-side public were well aware of.

The speaker discussed at some length the right of size of the Euclier's Union, holding that it was a legally-dartered institution, and that none of its acts sine it begin work had forfeited it the respect of the people. He spoke in giving them of the succlean behavior of its ammers, and affered a Six gold pleese on, the spot for the production from the crowd of a single man under the influence of liquid,—as challengs which was set accepted. He then asked the meeting to rairy once more the extino which they had affected in the succlear again that they would be perfected with heart cheers by the crowd. Its ammers, and affected is previous meeting. An ammers and that the great favor he had toward to a single provide the propers which we say the packers would keep

enthusiam:

Realess, That we apply to be Municipal and other authorities to protect our lives from inreatened sanger, caused by the exchanger raised through motion in opposition to laser; and

Realess, That we recommend to the taxpayers of the two of hake to take immediate action in regard to the taxpayers to pay the special police that cause the taxpayers to pay as a say for their support to wages.

Dr. Downs followed in a frief address, during which he announced that he taxpayers of the four of take would hold a mass-meeting at 2 pt. m. of the following day is front of the Town-Hall for the purpose of making a public protest against the calling out of the special constables. After specific by other occupants of the platform-car the meeting adjourned.

Like in the affection on The Tribunks reporter the mused by

Late in the afternoon The TRIBUNE reporter

The called, continued in force all through the variations in the freight market, until the movement
of grain for export became so much reduced that the Liverpool steamers and, the alternative
of leaving New York in ballast or making a content second the non-Unio man, in it really
all so pleasant and harmonio is over at the Union
title needing of this afternoon would lead one
of suppose?

Well, no. There are a good many causes of
callong, and that is what may chapse of
callong, and that is what may cause of
callong and the coverage

A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

SPHINGYRIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—A certificate of organization has been filed in the Secretary of
State's office by the Champaign County Monument Association of Champaign. Its object is
to erect a suitable monument to the deceased
soldiers of Champaign. County who were engaged in suppressing the Rebellion.

Mothers' four child may have wormal. Then
by all means use "Brown's Vernifuge Comits."
They are the best, surest, and most pleasant
remedy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price, 25
cents.

The only thing I kick against is the expert hands getting their full wages allowed, while we is in men can get nothing. This is wrong, and it's doing more to epilt up the Union than anything "I'm you think the Union will hold out?"

"I don't know; but if the end does not come soon, I shall have to go back to work, as I shall were fine speeches to let in my house. Those were fine speeches to let in my house. Those were fine speeches to let in my house. Those were fine speeches to let in my house. Those were fine speeches to let in my house. Those were fine speeches to let in my house. Those were fine speeches to let in my house. Those were fine speeches to let in my house. Those were fine speeches to let in my house. Those were fine speeches to let in my house. Those were fine speeches to let in my house. Those were fine speeches to let in my house to them, and ban O'Cornel for talked till next," I men they do not not in the head of the Union men, met with one of the recently-arrived DELEGATES FRON THE ST. LOUIS BUTCHERS' THOM THE ST. LOUIS AS YOU THERE ST. LOUIS and there are two branches in East St. Louis and one in St. Louis and the success of the first starks of the Chicago strike and the success of the first starks of the Chicago strike and the success of the first starks of the Chicago strike and the success of the first starks of the Chicago strike and the success of the first starks of the Chicago strike and the success of the first starks of the Chicago strike and the success of the first starks of the Chicago strike and the leading to the first starks of the control of the success of the Chicago strike and the leading tof

The majority of the mess who are employed in this industry in the winter are following other pursuits in summer. Some are sailors, some are "lumber showers," and others are in like common employments. A man without experience cannot set type in a week,—it's a trade to be learned. But the bulk of the men employed in packing-houses get their knowledge of the business in less time than that. There is no more foundation for a "Union" among these men on the theory of trades-unions, than there would be among farm hunds. Let the members recognize this fact, and abandon the impracticable idea of forming a "Union" out of labor that is made up of such diverse elements, and which may be at any time supplied from every occupation in the community. The officers of the society are engaged in bolstering up the cause because, if the scheme fails, they so down with it. They have discovered the dilema they are in, and would like to find a way out of it. In the present condition of affairs, there is but one way out, and that is for the members of the Union to quit, unqualifiedly, an enterprise that has neither reason nor profit to commend it.

The strike yesterday so far as:

THE EMPLOYERS

are concerned did not present any phase different from the preceding day. They continue to assert their intertion of holding firm, and held numerous conferences and meetings during the day to effect that object. The majorities of the packers now are of the belief that there will be no further trouble, but also believe that it was warded off by their strong preventive measures. They continue to report numerous capable applicants for work from all quarters, with but little apparent fear of intimidation on the part of the new-comens. Armour & Co. say that they will run two benches of men to-day, as they are unwilling to lay off for a holiday, owing to the great opportunity offered to scare of their ide men and the almost certain denormalization of the non-Union forces. They believe that their men are loyal, but do not wish to lead them into tempi

ZACH CHANDLER'S DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Checago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—At the time of the late Senator Chandler's death it was supposed that he had died without leaving a will, but least week the executors of the late Judge Edmunds, while overhauling his papers at Washington, came across the following document, yellow with age, and haveing the evidence of having remained untouched for nearly fifteen years:

1. Zacharish Chandler, of Detroit, of the County of Wayne, and claste of Michigan, do make and publish this my last will and testament: I give devise, and bequeath to my mice, Lettia Grace Chandler, and to my dangiter, hard Pouglass Chandler, all the estate, real or personal, or which I shall be seized or possessed, or to which I shall be seized or possessed, or to which I shall be seized of possessed or to which I shall be seized or possessed, or to which I shall be seized or possessed, or to which I shall be seized at the timelor my decease, and all my property of every name 2nd mature whatever, to be puglir divided beingened to the state of the my last will and testament. Allan Sheldon, and George Jerome, of seld Detroit, executors of this my last will and testament. In fastimony whereof I have hereunte set my hand this Six day of March, A. D. Ed.

Signed by said testament, and declared by him to be such, on the day and year above written, in presence of us, who, at his request, in his sight and presence of us, who, at his request, in his sight and presence of us, who as his request, in his sight and presence of us, who as his request, in his sight and presence of us, who as his request, in his sight and presence of us who as his request, in his sight and presence of us who as his request, in his sight and presence of us who as his request.

cence of us, who, at his request, in his sight and presence, and in the presence of each other, have servente subscribed our names as at the Hardon and the presence of each other have servente subscribed our names as at the Hardon and the Hardon

Official Statement of Business Done During the Past Year.

ellections—The Whisky Movement—Our Lake Marine—Imports and Exports. THE CUSTON-HOUSE.

\$1,451,585

22,550,000.00 \$35,865,106.09

THE STATES	Produc'd	SACTION OF THE OWNER.	BAWN.
Harilley Con-	A Marina	Too paid	For ex
bruary	1,139,588	\$ 623,526 522,978	518
archpril	1,092,076	515,647 578,378	
ay	906,621 554,404	549,195 511,113	330 136 136
ogust	708,175 802,078 836,919	596,185 695,539 738,763	136 91 134
ptember tober	942,137	781,025 699,171	180
comber	900,000	772,078	01 145
Total	10,845,296	\$7,683,802	3,232
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d total.	9	
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\$35,963,60	\$ 1,371.90 2,119.90 2,445.90 2,445.90 1,864.90 1,864.90 2,486.30 3,264.90	Other them lax-peid stamps.
\$1,109,732.80	8 700'00 10 000'00 10 000'00 1	Tobdeco, eiger, ond and storage,
8408,776.28	\$ 55.00, 15 57.366,88 57.466,88 58.461,58 58.461,58 58.461,58 58.461,58 58.461,58 58.461,58 58.461,58 58.461,58 58.461,58	Farmended liquor stampe.
\$171.412.91	\$ 1290.28 94.28 90.28,78 10.000.39 2,710.20 8,771.00 8,771.00 1,77	Special-tax stamps.

E. 196.05 5. 2. 196.05 1. 196.0 These figures show an increase of \$708,-227.43 over the collections of 1878. The experts of alcohol during the year were 38,374 bris, containing 3,323,408 proof gallens.

IMPORTED GOODS.

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49,414.20
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110.90
1,128.800.21
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2,5 Sait and saltpetre 188,743
Steel bars. 781
Steel bars. 781
Statuary. 8,196
Sheep casings. 977
Seeds bulbs, and phints 1,996
Stereotype plates. 1,193
Smokers articles. 28,311
Sorap iron. 906
Titles. 1,195
Toys and fancy goods. 90,011
Tin plate 200,053
Telegraph apparatus 1,197
Tear-bark. 727

Grass-seed, bags | Lalls |

RECCEIPTS ANT SHIPMENTS |

Recceipts by lake (pastwise) during the year 1879:

Articles. Quantities. Articles. Quantities. Flour, bris. \$4.77 mber, m ft. 4.67 Ont. meet, bris. \$4.71 lah m. 4.075 Com, bu. 4.68 bets. No. 148, 124 Ont. m. 4.075 Com, bu. 4.68 bets. No. 148, 124 Ont. m. 4.075 Ont. m. 4.68 bets. No. 148, 124 Ont. m. 4.68 bets. No. 148, 124 Ont. m. 148, 1

List of vessels belonging to Chicago re-ported lost during the year 1879; Glass.

Schr A. Rust.

Schr Prontier City

Bark Great West No. 8

Schr Hamlet

Schr Hanet

Schr Haber

THE HARBOR.

water is too far south, while the opening should be more to the entrance of our harbor. The lumber interest at South Ohieago has materially decreased, as the harbor is a difficult one for vessels to enter. For the better protection of life and property, it would be well for the Government to place a better light on the Crib. There should be at the least a third-class order light on this point, thereby being a greater protection to the Crib itself, as well as making a distinction between this light and the one at the mouth of the harbor, or harbor light. The leading ship-builders are actively engaged rebuilding and repairing vessels, and each has about as much as can be attended to this winter. Especially is this true of Messrs. Miller Brothers, who are now running seventy-five hands, and whose business last season aggregated \$100,-000.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. HAPPY NEW-YEAR TO ALL! JOSEPH MURPHY

In Marsden's greatest ancous.

S. H.A. U.N. R. N. U.E.

Supported by the Charming Actress.

MISS M. LODUSKI YOUNG.

Grand Now-Year's Mattines Thursday. Farewell Matelines Surucius. Monday. Jan. 5-Collier's Union Square Company, in "The Banker's Danghtes."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!
GRAND NEW TRARY MATINEE TO-DAY.
THE GRANT HERL! COMMENTAR,
supported by the charping action
In Marsdon agreement actions in Marsdon agreement actions.
By special request
A UNIT CERE
Saturday and Sunday evenings. Saturday and Sunday evenings.

Monday Jan S. COLLEGE'S UNION SQUARE COM-

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

Unqualfied success of

MINNIE PALARRY BOARDING SCHOOL!

Recybody Delighted! Houses Crowded to the

Boroff Beautiful Music! Uproarjous Fan;

Box Office open all day after 10 a.m. Secure seats

carly. Next week Dickie Lingard and Company in "Le M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence in the great Comedy,
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR. This Evening, the New Comedy,

A MILLION.

Friday and Saturday Evenings, The Mighty Dollar.

Saturday Matines, A Million.

Next Week—D. E. Bandmans.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Less appearances of Mr. and Mrs. W. J.

FLORENCE!
Wednesday, Friday, and Suturday Evenings, and Se
THE RIGHTY DOLLAR!

Thursday Jove, and Saturday Matineo the new A MILLIONI Next Week—D. E. BANDMANN.

Will Offer the Entire Stock of

A FAILED MANUFACTURER 2,000 LADIES', MISSES' & CHEDREN'S

AT 50c ON THE DOLLLAR

00 Ladice' and Masse' Otreslers at \$2.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.35, \$3.50; and \$3; helf former price. BOSTON STORE THE CHICAGO MINING BOARD

For some time the importance of a Mining and Stock Exchange in the city has impressed itself upon the business men of Chicago. The result has been the formation of a Stock Company under the Laws of this State, taking the name of THE CHICAGO MIN-ING BOARD, for the purpose of encrying on the

A Mining and Stock Exchange. There will be daily eatle of such stocks and scenarios as are listed under the rules of the Board. Great care will be used in listing sinings and other stocks.

JACOB ROSENBERG, L. THUCK, D. A. KOHN, D. A. MUNGER, THE OFFICERS:

President JESSE SPALDING: Secretary PENN NIXON; Vice-President, J. W. PRESTON; GEO. A. IVES. JESSE SPALDING:
Treatible:
J. W. PRESTON:
GRO. LVES.

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JOHN H. AVER. T. 18: 10: 8216-81.
EDWARD I. BRIEWSTER, 20 Weshington-8.
H. J. CHRISTOPE IN REMODIAN.
A. L. CHRISTOPE IN REMODIAN.
CHAS. CHANG. of Crans Bloom Mr. Co., 38 Canal.
E. W. DUNHAM. Of W. Toung & Co., 10 La Salle.
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E. G. POPERMAN, 18 Washington-8.
N. P. HALLIRON Of Extince & Murrison, 28 Washington-8.
C. HUCK Canal and Elichisonth-22.
E. S. HOLMES. W. Washington-8.
GRO. A. LVER. Cashior Union National Sank.
D. A. KOHN. H. A. Kohn. & Bros. W. Abash-27.
W. M. LOER, 19 and 10 La Salle-8.
C. A. MAR. Of C. A. MAR E Co., 10 La Salle-8.
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W. M. PRESSA CO., 15 Malianon-8.
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S. H. MCCREA. Of S. H. McCree & Do., 12 Washington.
A. A. BUNGER. Of Maning. Washington.
A. A. BUNGER. Of Maning. Washington.
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W. P. MCREA. Of S. H. McCree & Do., 12 Washington.
A. A. BUNGER. Of Maning.
B. P. R. PRONNIXON, 11 Labe-21.
R. F. POPE. 11 La Salle-81.
W. G. PRESSA CO., 15 Malianon-8.
E. P. ARDRIDOE IN State-82.
J. W. TRESSA CO., 15 Malianon-8.
E. P. ARDRIDOE IN State-83.
J. W. TRESSA CO., 15 Malianon-8.
E. P. ARDRIDOE IN State-84.
J. W. STILES. 17 LaSsilg-81.
E. W. O. PRESSA CO., 16 Malianon-8.
E. VON JENNER. The Moning Maning.
F. VON JENNER. The Maning.
E. P. Co., Cha. of Com.
F. G. SALTONWIALL 28 La Salle-81.
E. WOOD, Evening Journal.

The Offices of the Beard are at 143 Madison-82.
E. Wood, Evening Journal.

The CHICAGO MINING BOARD,
143 Madison-81., Onloago.

EDUCATIONAL.
MORGAN PARK

MORGAN PARK Military Academy Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

The best Boys Boarding-School in the West-Homelike in all its appointments. Educational facilities analysased. Next term open Jan. A list. Sec. 1970 Calaiogue.

WARTINES DANCING ACADEMIES,
272 CHICAGO AV.
1010 INDIANA-AV.
55 ADA-ST.
A new term in all classes will hagin first week in January.

School duties resumed Montay morning, Jan. & Boys and girls, young men and young women tited in addition to the regular faculty, who are graduates of the best manner for colleany or graduated here. In addition to the regular faculty, who are graduates of the best Rassers colleged, but individual and class instruction are given by Hook Bown, Kayner, Dross and Mine. Robinson, now Florer, New paylin received at any time. 1848 W. Alland, Ld. B. Franchen, 680 Michigans av. Chicago.

BANDS, ATTENTION |
The services of a first-class beind are desired for the rempire Reunion in Chicago on the Bill Ith and Ith of Angust. 18th Applications, sixing the number of pieces and price, should be stated by R. Martin. 20 South Third. -, Frillsdelphia, Fr. A One-Cent Postal-Card directed to the office of the Forest House Company. Si Washington-et., with your address, secures you surpains with the roles and requisitions of this new cometery, which is attended on the Despitations Edver, only 46 miles went af the city limits.

C. HARVIER Foreign Exchange Broker

Silie, Columbus & Rest they soon \$100 cm \$100

MEDICAL.

in the least. I have ever with the President, what we have an or all the president do me in the bud-and I have an or all the president do me in the bud-and I have every cor. The Tenure-of-Office sible for one to be remo keept upon good and suffortly established. Whate im condent that they an any particular, then he Secretary drop at in seing able to with remander of the "session to other and less public

ILWAUKEE MARII

mployes of the Chicago Newspaper mented the manager of the institution, Strong, with a beautiful watch-chain forencon. The recipient retaliated ing the boys, numbering upwards of unit work and 5:30 and accompany him

am Fegarty. Street Superintendent, and resheriff Burke were driving north on street, near Twenty-second, at 3 o'clock day afternoon, with a layse having more than they thought. The animal ran away seen, and, the burgy capsizing, both were mondously tumbled out upon the pave-fortunately they escaped with but injury. The buggy was badly wrecked.

ment. Fortunately they escaped with but alight injury. The bugsy was badly wrecked.

Some of the boys about Central Station, who did not want to give it away, last evening placed on Supt. O'Donnell's desk, without his knowledge, a handsome scal cap. They purposely neglected to leave the mames of the donors, and now the Superintendent is engaged in accusing each individual friend with having made him the present. There were, in consequence, many good cigars in circulation about Central Station during the evening.

Mr. Charles Doogan, head clerk in the Freight Audit office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was on New-Year's Eve presented by his brother clerks with an exceedingly handsome illuminated card, with the "Compliments of the season." The card was the creditable production of Mr. H. F. Clifford, also, one of the employes in the same office. The presentation was made by William McCredie, Esq., the Freight Auditor, and was acknowledged by, Mr. Doogan in a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. Dermis Considine, a Deputy Sheriff and Baing in Judge Barnum's court, was the recipient last evening of a very handsome gold star, which was the gift of a few friends. The star is of pure gold, and bears the following inscription: "Priendship. Presented to Dennis Considine by a few of his many friends. Dec. 31, 1870." The gift was presented to Mr. Considine by Mr. H. Madden, of the Telegraph, in a very happy manner, to which the recipient replied in fow only leaver betray the trust reposed in him. The star is a very handsome one, and cost about the star is a very handsome one, and cost about the consideration of their kindness, and expressing the hope that he would never betray the trust reposed in him. The star is a very handsome one, and cost about the constant of the property handsome one, and cost about the constant of the

FIGHTING FIRE.

A TLOATING ENGINE NEEDED.

Marshal Swenie is busy making up his estimates for 1850, and a reporter in conversation with him yesterday was informed that among the items he would insist upon would be an appropriation of about \$15,000 for a tugboat on the river, supplied with the necessary machinery and pumping apparatus to protect the water-from property from fire. He says that something of the kind is absolutely essential to the proper protection of property abutting on the river, and that he will insist upon the stem being carried through. In former years the same request has been made, but the appropriation has always seen ent off, but he hopes for a different result this time, and thinks he can make the appeal so urgent that the Council cannot fail to life the to it. He believes that the Mayor and Controller will favor it, and that vessel-men will urge it as well as property-holders along the river, and that the council is the subsection of the way, but could play upon adjacent property, and be of the greatest service in all fires in proximity to the river. While he needs additional engines, he would refer having a hoot supplied with pumps, one which would be equivalent in effectiveness in the case of a fire along the docks. His estimate will be handed to the Controller in a few days.

Some little time are one of the leading English insurance companies sent a trustworthy person to make a report se to the actual condition of fainty insurance companies sent a trustworthy person to make a report se to the actual condition of the inquiries made was somewhat startling. The persons having the matter in charge reported that the people of Chicago.

The handed to the Controller in a few days.

The charge of the along the docks. He estimate will be handed to the Controller in a few days.

The test in margines that it is invisible to the lumber.

In other world, it was reported that Chicago and the few of the fainty available: FIGHTING FIRE.

travels the beat, heard of the cocurrence, and, after inquiry, arrested John Edward Ryan, the boy who fired the pistol. He bought the weapon Caristinas. It was a small, single-barrel breech-loader, carrying a ball somewhat larger than a buckshot. He got with it some cartidates, and amused himself by firing in the "wood-shed," which is in the basement of his home. His mother didn't "put her foot down," though the lad is only 12. On the contrary, she gave him a pop-bottle to shoot at. Puesday afternoon he re-burned home from Libby's packing-house, where he was employed. His mother, who is a widow and works out, was not in. Soon after his arrival.

nim that they had heard the boy how are reling,—that the boy wanted the girl to give him a piece of head and meat; she refused, whereupon he shot her. The officer found the pistol in the store,—a suspicious circumstance to his mind. He, therefore, deemed it his duty to arrest Edward, and take him to the Police Court. At 2 e clock in the afternoon he was arraigned before Justice Wallace, who committed him to the County Jall to swall the result of his sister's injuries.

A TRIBUNE reporter saw

MUS. RYAN

Inter in the day, and she made the following statement, her information, she said, being obtained from the two children:

"You think it was an accident?"

At this time—4 o'clook—the little girl was perfectly conscious, and talked intelligently, telling the reporter what is given above. Later, however, she had considerable fever, and there were evidences of infaumation, which makes her recovery very questionable. But she was better than the physician expected, and he said he could not tell until to-day whether she would recover or not, as in such a case twenty-four or forty-eight hours must elapse before one could give an opinion, and even then it would be somewhat conjectural.

The reporter

LAW EDWARD IN THE JAIL.

last night. He said he was fixing the fire when his sister came in, the pistol being on the stove. He had loaded it before that, and rone out with the intention of shooting it off, but he thought the neighbors wouldn't like it. He had put a match in the barrel. Mary said, "I'll give you leave to shoot me," and he "held out the revolver and it went off." He had forgotten all about the builet. He had not quarreled with his sister, nor said anything to her about bread and read. He had had his dinner at noon in the canning establishment of William Libby, and when he got home he cat a piece of bread. He had said he would throw himself into the river because some boys teld him he would be hung. While telling his story he cried, and seemed very much affected, saying that he didn't mean to shoot his sister. His mother had told him to say in court that it was an accident.—to tell the truth.

The police may have some evidence of a quarrel between the two, but all those in the house yesterday—the women are there all the time and the men away at work during the day—told the reporter that they heard no quarreling, and didn't believe there was any,—that the shooting was an accident.

ON CHANGE.

Following the custom of former years, the younger members of the Board of Trade yesterday determined to say farewell to the expiring year in a califfumpian manner. Nevins & Dean's band was engaged to furnish the music, and a good time was anticipated by the organizers of the scheme. But they counted without their host. When the doors of the Board were opened at 3 o clock the hall was virtually confiscated by the settling clerks, errand boys, and messengers, as noisy a lot of cube as was over corruled within the four walls of a building. The gallery was crowded to its capacity with ladies and gentlemen who had anticipated seeing a spotacle, not manny, it is true, but full of fun. They, too, were disappointed. Promptly on the opening of the door, the band struck up "Marching Through Georgia," which was loudly cheered at its finish. Then appeared Charley Daniels, "the politicst man on the Board," Sam Adams, "Foung" Cakford, Roche's actiling clerk, and Johnny Jones the confidential bookkeeper for Scott Linn, garnished with white plug hats of last year's growth. These were unceremoniously knocked from the capatia of their wearers, and for a few moments did duty as footballs.

In the meantime, the mischierous cubs had ransacked the sample bottles, and began throwing bags and boxes of flour and grain. Numerous overcousts were dusted to the diaguest of their owners, and considerable "kicking" was induged in. When a bag of flour struck the B flat player aquare in the burie, there was a grand kick. The band refused to play unless the unseemly exhibition were stopped. Nothing could be done to repress the boys. It was their day out, and they determined to enjoy it. Becoming completely disquised, the band packed up its instruments, and in Indian file, led by Billy Nevins, slowly took their leave. This was the signal for a general begins, and at half-past 4 the hall was deserted. The band subsequently assembled in the rooms of the Call Roard, and treated its members to a spirited selection of pariotic and other sits, which w

RAILROADS.

THE BOCK ISLAND. Island & Pacific officials, who reached Kansas City Tuesday, spent the morning in looking about the grounds and terminal facilities of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road. J. B. Carson, General Manager, accompanied them, and at 3 o'clock the party left by special train for a ride by daylight over the Cameron branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road and thence to Chicago.

PRESIDENT ELECTED.

on, Dec. 31.—Fred L. Amee, has been President of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railroad, in place of Gen. W. L. Burt who built the road.

FIRES.

AT QUINCY, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

HINCY, Ill., Dec. 31.—Early this morning a fire ske out to Ricker's Bank, in this city, causing

AT CHATTANOOGA. Charmanooga, Dec. 31.—The finishing shop, planing-mill, and blacksmith shop of the Wason Car Works burned to-night. Total loss, \$50,000; insured, \$30,000.

CANADA.

Customs Eccelpts at Montreal the Past
Year—A Centenarian's Death—Fallen
Heir to Two Millions—Civil-Service Reform—The Great Western Railway.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—The customs receipts at
this port for the month of December were \$282,558.72; corresponding month of 1878, \$215,847.75;
increase in 1879, \$46,710.97; total customs receipts
for the year 1879, \$4,512,475.12; ditto for 1878,
\$3,544,385.36; increase in the twelve months

increase in 1879, \$66,710.97; total customs receipts for the year 1879, \$4,512,475.12; ditto for 1878, \$3,844,385.36; increase in the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1879, \$388,089.76; inlist revenue receipts for the month of Devember, 1879, \$111,172.12; for 1878, \$105,28.92; total inland revenue-receipts for the year 1879, \$482,591.61; for 1878, \$1,161,585,85; decrease in 1879, \$538,501.61; for 1878, \$1,161,585,85; decrease in 1879, \$538,501.61; for 1878, \$1,161,585,85; decrease in 1879, \$538,501.91. The decrease on this year is far more than accounted for by the immense sums paid in the latter part of 1878 on spirits in anticipation of higher duties.

A decided sensation was created here by the interviews with Sir Francis Hincks and Mr. D. McMaster, the Representatives in the Ontario Legislature of the County of Glengarry, in which the latter was represented as in favor of annexation or independence for Canada. Mr. McMaster is a young and rising lawyer, highly esteemed in this city by all classes, and it was thought strange that he had suddenly committed himself to principles which he was not known to entertain, and which find no echo in this cemmunity. He arrived home this morning from New York, and hastened to place his views correctly before the public. He says the Herald reporter took no notes, and, although he has reported portions of what he stated correctly, he has so intermingled his views with other matters, and at places misstated them, that the report of the interview gives a very erroneous impression. He says that, first and distinctly, he to an annexation or meeting had been held in Montreal. The people of Canada were at prevail in Canada, and that no annexation demonstration or meeting had been held in Montreal. The people of Canada were at prevent perfectly satisfied with their political condition.

John Battle, a native of County Donnegal,

condition.

John Battle, a native of County Donnegal, Ireland, born in 1767, died in St. Bridget's Home, here, to-day, 118 years old. His memory was good to the last, and four years ago, when he was visited by Lord Dufferin, he conversed freely about the battles of Oulart Hill, Vinegar Hill, and the Rebellion of 1798, all of which he remembered.

remembered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA. Dec. 31.—Capt. W. Smith, of this city, has received further information from the executors of his uncle, who died in Australia, which leaves no doubt as to his having fallen heir to an estate worth \$2,000,000. One million is in cash, and the balance real estate. The executors sak for power of attorney and letters of administration. in cash, and the balance real estate. The executors sak for power of attorney and letters of administration.

There are about forty cases of small-pox in the city. The Health-Officer says that, in his experience, not a death has resulted where the patient was vaccinated at any period of life. Steps are being taken to prevent the disease from spreading further.

The County Attorney has decided that there is not sufficient evidence to warrant the committal of the mother of Clarke Brown for complicity in the West-Winchester nurder.

Mr. Robertson, late Cashier of the Bank of Ottawa, has cleared out. His defalcation amounts to \$40,00. George Burn, at present inspector of the Exchange Bank of Montreal, has been appointed in his place.

Special Dispoich to The Chicago Tribuna.

MONTRIBLAL, Dec. II.—At the dinner of the Commercial Travelers' Association, Mr. J. G. Smith, United States Consul, in responding to the toast of "The President of the United States, took occasion to point out the very great advantages of that country in commerce and trade; while Mr. Paterson, of the Board of Trade, showed up the great Dominion and its Northwest as a sort of counterpart.

The Montreal press is silent about the recently-formed Political Bonnomy Association, which so far has been economical of all save Annexation and Independence sentiments.

Buberriptions are asked from the Scotchman of Montreal to pay off the debt on the Bruce nature, which was erected at Lochmahan, in Scotland, on the Isin of September last.

The Jesuit Tathers of Montreal have been in-

GEN. GRANT.

COLUMBIA, S. C. COLUMNIA, S. C., Dec. 31.—Gen. Grant was ex-pected to spend a few hours here to-day, and the Mayor, City Council, and others prepared to re-

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THURSBY CONCERTS. Miss Thursby and Maurice Strakosch, with the other members of the Thursby Concert Company, will leave New York on Friday morning, coming direct to Chicago to fill their engagements with Mr. Carpenter. The company will reach here Sunday morning, and the first concert with occur next Monday evening, followed on Wednesday by the last concert in Chicago,—after which Mr. Carpenter takes them to Milwankes, and their tour will continue west via Burlington, to Leavenworth and Kansas City, wankee, and their tour will continue west via Burlington, to Leavenworth and Kansas City, returning east through St. Louis and Cincinnati. The two concerts next Monday and Wednesday are the only ones in which Miss Thursby will be able to appear in this city, and, with such a limited engagement, it will be strange if many who may desire to hear her are not disappointed, even with the ample auditorium of the new Music-Hall to provide space for those who expect to attend.

The sale of seats is unnounced to begin to-morrow morning at the Central Music-Hall boxoffice, and as there are to be but these two concerts, those who intend to be present at either will be wise if they select their seats early.

THE "PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

New York, Dec. 31.—The story contained in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance," their new opera, produced to-night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is now told for the first time. their new opera, produced to-night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is now told for the first time. A youth, indentured to the pirates, is about to be released, by the expiration of his term, from his apprenticeship. He declares it his duty to wage war against them when released, to which they, being tender-hearted and conscientious pirates, juickly agree, begging only that he will be kini. A woman among the pirates has, as she say, won her middle-aged way to the heart of the youth; but, he, having seen no woman but her fir years, begs delay. At this juncture appears a nerry picule party of sisters, some thirty in number. They think they will wade in the water, and, while taking off their shoes and stockings, the young pirate comes from his hiding-place. He wants to marry the whole lot. They all but one refuse. While the preliminary opthilanium nusic is chanted the pirates come home, and eich seizes a girl. Presently their father, the Jajor-General, arrives, and, having explained that he is an orphan, the tender-hearted and weeping pirates permit the parent, the youth, and the girls to depart, which closes the first act.

The second act dicovers the General and his crowd of daughteri in a ruined abbey, which he explains is the retting place of his ancestors. He has just bought the abbey, and the ancestors are his by right of purchase. He is persunded out of the coughts, and the pirate chief and the pirate wopen come to explain to the youth a singular pandox. He is at the moment armed to lead a belty of men to their capture. A very taking trie explains that February weather is so men that only twenty-eight days are seen up to it, except once in four years; that on a 20th of February the youth is born, therefore he has only attained his 4th tirthday. Therein is the purds. He has been fidentured to the pirates until his 2st birthday. He has eighty years to

rebruary the youth is born, therefore he has only attained his 4th lirthday. Therein is the paradox. He has been identured to the pirates until his 21st birthday. He has eightly years to serve. It is left to his sense of duty, which has never been appealed to a vain. He returns to his servitude, first exacting a promise from his affianced that she will sait his return. He confesses to the pirates that during his short term of freedom he has learned that the Major-General is not an orphan, and, far worse, never has been. They yow vengance for the deceit that has been practiced upon them, and gather their band. Meanwhile, a body of policemen who started to capture the grates return, and when the pirates come they capture the guardians, marry the daughters of the Major-General, fix his grief by explaining that they are all noblemen gone wrong, and the curtain falls.

The music is as taking as "Pinafore." The situations are all delightfully absurd, and are concerted in a space of burlesque that has expression in mock earnestness.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Matinees at every theatre in town to-day.

Mrs. B. Macauley willtravel with her husband

the remainder of the sesson.

In the forthcoming tear of Edwin Booth, Mr. Gustavús Levick will support him.

The large sudience at Haverly's Theatre last evening was somewhat taken by surprise when the Rice Surprise Partyclosed its entertainment by the singing of "Auli Lang Syne." The people both before and behind the footlights joined heartily in the old song and fittingly celebrated the close of the old year.

"WHO HOLDS THE HOST REAL ESTATE?"
The public is fast becoming undeceived in regard to the rumors which from interested parties were put into general circulation as to the standing of the life-insurance companies of the East. It was given out that the losses upon real-estate property in the City of Chicago by the companies who, because they could not collect interest nor principal, were forced to forcelose their mortgages, would be so large that their surplus account must suffer serious dimination. Agents of companies that it not held mortgages on property outside for a circumscribed legal limit made the most of their ability the prejudicial stories of all-sorts that affected the good name of strongercorporations than those which they represented. The cheap papers that are always on sals were readily induced to throw stones. Insurance journals, which, whether they occasionally told the truth or usually did not were never believed, joined in the wordy fray. And last, but not least, came that body of men who are unable by fair means to secure new business, and whose best reliance is upon the falsehoods that they tell to induce members of large and honest companies to drop the policies which are of real value, and to insure with them.

Meantime, the Connecticut companies continued their forcelosues, and held their property. They had but one reply to all the noise that all the confederates could make: "We CAN AFFORD TO WAIT." Common-sense people took into consideration the plain truth that these were economically managed, had always been eminently successful, and were guided and governed by first-class representative men. It is not to be denied, however, that the great clamor that was made reached the cars of some who for any cause, real or imaginary, are easily disaffected. Besides, the conversation concerning real estate valuations became general, and many persons thought that they saw disaster in the path of large investors.

Happlity, the aspect of things has changed more sundenly than even the most segactous pr

DANGEROUSLY ILL. DANGEROUSLY ILL.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Bloomington, Ind., says: "The Hon. Morton C. Hunter, ex-member of Congress, and a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Indiana, has been dangerously ill for several days. Fears are entertained of a fatal termination of the disease, if a speedy change does not take place."

File off your corns with the "Japanese Corn-File." It will surely our and end pain. S contains DISTURBANCE

Statistics of the Gradual Growth of the Whicky Business in Chicago.

The Continual Process of Distillation as Use at the Empire Distillery.

The State of Illinois may justly be claimed as the Whisky State of the Union. It produces more distilled liquors than any other State. Few people realize the magnitude to which the business has grown in Chicago within the past few years. There are now \$2,400,000 in the trade, and fully 8,000 men are employed in various branches of the business. The value of the spirits manufactured during the past year was \$11,888,788, accord-

The decrease in 1876 was largely due to the selzure of several of the houses by the Government officers on account of crookedness. Since then, it will be observed, there has been a steady and rapid increase. The dis-

Since then, it will be observed, there has been a steady and rapid increase. The distilleries are now all conducted in strict accordance with the law, and the Government, since 1876, has received every cent of the tax on all spirits manufactured here. The system by which the gauging, distilling, and purifying is done is very perfect, and leaves no chance for fraud. AMOUNT EXPORTED.

The amount of spirits exported during the past year has fallen off, owing to the increase in home consumption. During the year 1877 there were 16,475 barrels of alcohol exported from this city alone. In 1878 there were 29,231 barrels, and in 1879-28,824 barrels. Most of this was sent to points on the Mediterranean coast, the largest consignment to Marseilles, France. Efforts are being made to have certain restrictions placed upon the American spirits by the French Government removed, in which event the trade will increase rapidly with that country. Out of the 5,500,000 gallons exported last year from the United States, Chicago alone exported 3,574,821 gallons. While we shall not ship as much this year, there will be over twice this amount exported from this country. This exercises a great infinence on the corn markets, as it can readily be seen the cost of shipment on alcohol is much less than on corn.

than on corn.

METHODS OF DISTILLATION.

The methods of distillation in Chicago are different from those of Kentucky or Cincinnati. In the latter places the plan is to retain the fusil oils and ether in the liquor, and to free it of these by age, which requires from three to four years. The methods here are different. In the Empire Distilling Company, which probably manufactures the best liquor in the world, the method is known as the

liquor in the world, the method is known as the

CONTINUAL PROCESS OF DISTILLATION.

If was patented by Dr. Rusb, who built the works, in partnership with Mr. Pnhlman, in 1889. It was then known as the West Chicago Alcohol Works, and made nothing but alcohol. In 1876 it was sold to Mr. P. H. Rice, who formed the present Company, of which he is President. The copper still is much higher than the ordinary still, and contains more partitions, so that nothing but the finest and highest grades of alcohol come from it. This is at a proof of 189, the highest made in Chicago or by any house in the world at the first distillation. The spirit is then conducted into large tubs, where it is distilled. From here it is passed into rectifiers where all impurities are left behind. After passing through this the liquor is ready for placing in barrels, where it must stand for some time. But as Mr. Rice is desirous of producing the best possible whisky and alcohol for medicinal purposes he has not stopped here. The liquor goes through a second copper still, and this time comes out absolutely free from all impurities, unquestionably the very purest manufactured, and is known to the trade as But Rice's pure cowhisky. Their works are situated on Kinzie and Seymour streets on the West Side, and are one of the largest in the city. They are at the present time using about 1,000 bushels per day. Four gallons of spirits are produced to a bushel of grain. The other method of distilling employed in Chicago gives different grades of liquors from the still, the first being highwines and the last alcohol, though of not so high a proof as that of the Empire Company. The following companies embrace the distilleries of Chicago: Shufelt & Co., Empire Distilling Company, Riverdale, Phonix, Garden City, and Chicago Distilling Company. Garden City, and Chicago Distilling Company. Of these, the Shufelt Company has the largest trade. This branch of industry is rapidly increasing, and there is now no reason why Chicago should not be able to produce as good spirits as any country in the world.

good spirits as any country in the world.

A LEADING CROCKERY HOUSE.

The firm of French, Potter & Wilson, importers of crockery, glassware, and lampgoods, at Nos. 91 and 98 Wabash avenue, corner of Washington street, is an auxiliary of the largest importing house in the country in this line, Abram French & Co., of Boston. Their facilities for securing a complete and varied stock of goods at the best figures and of superior manufacture are, therefore, unequaled by any other Western establishment in the crockery trade, and their success is evidenced by the fact that during the past year their stock has been doubly increased to meet the demands of a trade over 334 per cent in excess of 1878. Messrs. French, Potter & Wilson deal in every variety of crockery, china, and glassware, and make a specialty of fine chandeliers and parior lamps, their stock receiving daily accessions of the latest and best goods in the market, both imported and domestic. The firm is one of the strongest in the city, and its large trade throughout the West has been solely due to superiority of goods and economical prices.

A RIPE OLD AGE. Tonorro, Dec. 31.—John Battle, a native county Donegal, Ireland, died at St. Bridge Home, here, to-day, 112 years old.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GEO. H. THOMAS POST G. A. R. WILL. HOLD A I special meeting at their new Hall, 187 Washington-st., on New Year's-Day at 4 p. m. sharp.

M. 188 FRANCES E. WILL.ARD HAS PROMISED I, to give a lecture (subject "Temperance Trinity") at Chicago Avenne Hall, corner of Chicago-av. and Larrabec-st. Friday eventurg.

THE FOURTERMYH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE Chicago Tale Association will take place at the Grand Pacific at 628 to-morrow evening.

THE SECOND RECEPTION OF THE SKRIES under the anspices of the First Regiment will take place at the Armory next Saturday night. The munit will be a feature of the entertainment.

THE PRAYSE AND CONFERENCE MERTING OF the West Side Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Western Avenue M. K. Church, corner of Monroest, Friday, at 5 p. m.

THOMPSON—GUY—At Grace Church, Wahash-av. Dec. E., 9 o'clock & m., by the Rev. Clinton Locke, D., J. M. Thompson, of Chicago, and Annie A. Guy of Rochester, N. Y.; IF Rochester and Buffalo papers please copy.

of her parchic forms of the months. Funeral to-day at 1 p. m.

BERG—At the residence of her con, Mrs. Sara Berg, aged 5 years.

Funeral Friday morning, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock, from No. II Congresses, by carriages to Rosehill.

BIORDAN—Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, 1879, Mr. Michael Biordan, 28, Johnson—Sc, in the Sath year of Michael Riordan, Ill Johnson et., in the 5th year of his age.

Michael Riordan, Ill Johnson et., in the 5th year of his age.

Pricing the first of the first of the first of the family are invited to attend.

Jacobs—Marte Louise, daughter of H. C. Jacobs, Dec. St. of diphtheria.

Funeral Thursday at 215 p. m., from house, No. St. wontiethest, by cars to Onkwood.

BARRY—The funeral of the state Mrs. J. Barry will leave the residence of her non-in-law, Henry O'Nell.

El Delkoven-et., am. I. at 3 a. m., to the Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

COOK—Dec. St. Hartte James, youngest son of Dy.

J. F. and Zelis A. Cook, ared 4 years.

Funeral at 1 p. m. Friday, Jan. 3, from Bishep Court Hotel, 511 West Englishment.

总是是国际 为企业的



CLOAKS AND DOLMANS.

from Former Prices.

WE HAVE MARKED DOWN OUR \$50 DOLMANS TO \$30.00 OUR \$40 DOLMANS TO \$20.00 OUR \$30 DOLMANS TO \$17.00 OUR \$25 DOLMANS TO \$15.00 OUR \$20 DOLMANS TO \$12.00

CLOAKS!!

OUR \$25 CLOAKS TO \$14.00 OUR \$20 CLOAKS TO 12.00 OUR \$18 CLOAKS TO 10.00 OUR \$15 CLOAKS TO 8.00 OUR \$12 CLOAKS TO 6.00 OUR \$10 CLOAKS TO 5.00

PARISIAN SUIT Cor. State and Monroe-sts., ENDER PALMER HOUSE.

ADULTERATION! In a recent article in the Chicago Tribune on the adulteration of food Mr. Angell, of Boston, and the eminent Professors of Chemistry, Messrs. Mariner and Piper, of this city, say that:

"Large quantities of Vinegar and pickles are utterly unfit for use and personness, containing coppay lead, sulphuric acid, and other deleterious sub-

ery, and Mali-Juice Reducties, we are enabled to use none but the purest and best raw material for our code.

Read the following testimony, and then use no ther than

PRUSSING'S VINEGAR:

"This certifies that I have examined the Vinegar Factory of Mears R. L. Franchis & Co., also their apparatus, process, and atoek of Vinegar, etc., etc., and have taken therefrom 12 namples which I have found to be strictly pure, heing free from metallic impurities, such as lead, opport, etc., etc., or free from gainphuric or other free mineral acids, or from anything deliterious.

"G. A. Mariner, Abalytical Chemist."

"G. A. Mariner, Abalytical Chemist."

"Chicago, Oct. 2, EXA."

The following eminent Professors of Chemistry have also certified to the absolute purity of our Vinegar, and their certificates may its seen at our officer Dr. F. Mahlis, Chicago: Charries H. Oresson, M. B., Philadelphis, E. W. Vangin, State Assayer of Rhode island; F. L. Bartiett, Portland, State Assayer of Asiace, Dr. E. Chacaes, Cleveland; Wangarer of Maine; Br. E. Chacaes, Cleveland; Wangarer of Maine; Br. E. Chacaes, Cleveland; Wangarer of Maine; Br. E. Chacaes, Cleveland; Wangarer of Chemistry and Pharmacy University of Mayriand.

Look at the brand before purchasing, Wangarentee all our Vinegar; to be absolutely pure, wholessome, and to preserve pickies.

E. L. PRUSSING & CO.,

18 to 26 Michigan av., Chicago.

PROPOSALS FOR FARMESS MATERIALS.



A Model Sewing Machine.

THE NEW

The

With

Our

was been burn The at spec New fool kep in 1

Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Shuttle Machine.

It combines all the latest improvements, and is built upon the most modern and DURABLE PRINCIPLES.

A large number of these Machines are already in use in the city, and those having them speak in the MGH-EST PRAISE of the PERFECT WORK-ING of the Machine, its light and silent running, its simplicity and elegant appearance, fine finish and work-manship.

The sales of the ELDREDGE Sewing Machine since its introduction have MORE THAN DOUBLED that of any other Machine during the same period of its first existence.

If you want the best, examine this machine before you buy. 50 per cent discount Machines Sold on Monthly

Payments. WE WARRANT EVERY MACHINE.

199 State-st., Chicago, III.

LOTTERY. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

s regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the Educational and Charitable purposes in the term of Tweenty-five Years, to a tract the inviolable fatth of the State is ple on pledge has been renewed by an overwhell ular vote, securing its franchise in the new ultim adopted, Dec. 2, A. D. 1873 with a capit MOM, to which it has more added a reserve of SSAGG.

His GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION may been held, and the SECOND TUESDAY of each month was fixed as the regular day.

HAS NEVER SCALED OR FOSTPONED.

LOOK at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE. SG.CO.

HALF-TICKETS ON DOLLARS HACE.

HALF-TICKETS ON DOLLARS.

1 Capital Prize.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEORGY P. GORE & CO. WE CALL YOUR ESPECIAL ATTENTIO BOOTS AND SHOES.

On Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock s. m., AT AUCTION, To the highest bidder, without reserve, at his store,

130 AND 132 WABASH-AV., THE ENTIRE STOCK OF ...

Milton M. Sanders, Wholesale Dealer and Johber in Boots and Shoes.

Also with Omes and Store Fixtures. Mr. Sanders be retiring permanently from business for the expression purpose of going to Europe. His stock, comprising 2000 cases of well-assorted and seasonable goods, will be closed out at this sale. All these goods were made from leather bought before the recent rise in prime stock, and, as we expect the prices to be realized will be a great shrinkage from the original cost, it is plain that buyers will have an opportunity very salton if ever offered. Chtalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday, Jan. 5, and it is for your interest to astend. Yours respectfully, GEO. P. GORE & CO. Auctionsent.

By D. LONG & CO., 173 Handowb-st.

With Big Crops in the West and Unusual Deficiency in Europe.

THE YEAR 1879

Trade, Commerce, and Man-ufactures of Chicago for

the Past Year.

During the First Six Months.

Prosperous---The Autumn Boom.

A Further Increase in the Volume

of Business, and a Decided Gain in Values.

The Effects of the Resump-

tion of Specie Pay-

ments.

General Advance in the Prices of Produce and Merchandise. Our Receipts of Breadstuffs Foot

Up the Enormous Total of 137.624,833 Bushels, Being a Decided Gain Over 1878:

the Biggest Year in Our Previous History. The Hogs Brought to This City Numbered

6.448,933; and 4,805,000 Were Slanghtered Here. Chicago Now Kills About Half

the Hogs Packed in the Whole West. The Produce Trade Amounts to

\$253,000,000, and Whole-gale Sales to \$341,-000,000. Our Manufactures Foot Up \$236.

500,000; Being an Increase of \$10,000,000.

The Total Trade of the City Measured by \$764,000,000

A Gain of 16 Per Cent.

These Figures Include Only the

The history of the trade, commerce, and manufactures of Chicago in 1879 is a record of substantial progress. It differs, however, of substantial progress. It differs, however, from that of many preceding years in containing comparatively few items of interest which are not shared by a large part of the United States. The history of the city since 1878, in an industrial and commercial sense, is practically the history of the Great West, with which Chicago is more and more widely, if not more closely, identified with each succeeding years.

ceeding year.
Superficially considered, the record divides into two widely contrased portions. Eight months of steady, plodding industry in most departments, with little apparent reason to hope for any material change of conditions. tions from those of two or three previous years. Then a business boom which has few parallels in the history of settled communities, except those arising out of the strain of preparation for war. But the difference was only one of phenomena. The fires had been smoldering for many months ere they burst out into a flame last September. The country had been growing rich at a rate which would have made specie resumption possible long before New-Year's Day in 1879 but for the New Year's Day in 1879 but for the 'foolish efforts of the currency-tinkers, who kept the public mind unsettled. Good crops in 1878, well sold on a specie basis, paved the way; and this was made possible by the increased wants of Western Europe in breadstuffs and provisions. A still greater defi-ciency in their last harrest has made our transatiantic neighbors more extensively de-pendent upon us than ever before. It has given the American producer a powerful voice in the fixing of prices, the greatest in-terference in which comes from the men who carry the property from the farm to the sea-

of the business revival witnessed during the past year; but the proximate cause was a large increase in the volume of our "money," less than half of which is of foreign origin. We have received, say, \$83,000,000 in gold by importation, and exported \$12,000,000; have coined some \$40,000,000 gold and \$24,000,000 coined some \$40,000,000 gold and \$24,000,000 aliver, which approximately represents the product of our own mines; increased the volume of our paper currency \$15,000,000, Posides bringing to par the \$670,000,000 in circulation a year ago, and etching out large amounts of specie long harded by private individuals, as well as the locked up in the United States Treasury. There has altosether been an addition of 16,000 per cent to the amount of "money" of all kinds actually in circulation in the United States, in addition to the calarged reserves held by banks and by the Government.

to the enlarged reserves held by banks and by the Government.

And this pecuniary augment—inflation as we may call it—has not only caused the revival in business, but gauges the extent of that revival about as closely as it is possible to estimate it for the whole country. The development of mining injustries to the Westward, and the spread of agricultural enlaration to the Southwest and Northwest, with the further shrinkage of cereal production in Europe, have stimulated activity in

rections to reduce the total to a general average for the whole country which falls within the above-named limits. It may surpfise the general reader to note how closely this deduction is borne out by the comparative fig-

ures which follow,—made up, by-the-by, without any reference to the theory.

It is easy enough now to philosophize on these things, and remain poor. The men who were wise enough to draw these now self-evident conclusions in advance of the Steady Run of Business fact have made money. The greatest losers were those who failed to read the "signs of the times," and contracted to perform service or deliver property on the basis of old The Last Half Active and

The same rule holds good with regard to rices, but not to the same extent. The average for the whole year does not exhibit anything like so great an increase. The big jump in prices under the autumn boom raised the general level very much less than most people would suppose. The specula-tive grade of wheat only shows an increase of 3% per cent, and corn actually shows a decrease of 2 per cent in the average price per bushel. The smaller grain markets show an increase of 9 per cent in rye to 19 per cent in oats; but even including these, the average price per bushel of all the breadstuffs received in this city during the past twelve months was only a little above that of the preceding year. A nearly similar state of affairs exists in provisions, though the price of "the whole hog" was about 41/2 per cent higher. The average quotation for pork was advanced about 10 per cent, by an enormous speculative movement in that article, but lard was depressed no less than 6% per cent by the fact of unusually big stocks, and meats were 134 per cent lower in sympathy. The advance was more marked in other descriptions of preduce, raising the general average. The advance in prices of all kinds of property some twelve months ago is a little more than the increase in the volume of our money circulation; but the average increase for the whole year may be roughly estimated at not nore than 7 to 8 per cent.

It is pleasant to be able to record the fact that this city has increased the volume of her business transactions more than the average of the country. Twould have been well to have done equally well; to have done better proves that Chicago has taken still another step in her triumphal march towards the proud position of the world's commer-cial netropolis. Our figures show that we have gained 16 per cent in produce, 21 per cent on wholesale trade, and 4.4 per cent in our manufactures,—making a total of 17% per cent. It may be interesting to compare this with the increase of about 30 per cent in the Clearing-House returns, which are usually regarded as an accurate index to the relative volume of trade. The difference is chiefly due to the vast increase in the volume of speculative trading in produce during the autumn. This does not figure in our estinates, which only include the first selling cost of all the material bought and sold here, and take no note of the number of times the property may be turned over while in the city. A small part of the excess in clearings is owing to the renewal of confidence by many men who were their own burkers in 1878, being frightened by the bank-failures which had been so frequent as to become almost monotonous, though not the less dis-

horn of plenty over the nations. As a natural consequence, the producer in the West has learned to look upon them as his best customers,—and not seldom his only ones, other men being unable to compete with them. Under these circumstances, the passage of the material through this city, or around it, becomes a secondary consideration, to be determined by the current and concurrent conditions. The wheat of Michigan and Indians was forwarded directly East; the corn of Central and Southern Illinois has sought the cut-off lines; but a larger proporthe corn of Central and Southern Illinois has sought the cut-off lines; but a larger proportion of it than ever has been moved on orden sent from Chlcago. The great bulk of all the hogs in the West come here, because of our vastly superior facilities for packing and carrying; but our merchants have not hesitated to establish packing-houses elsewhere, when more convenient to deal with the material there. They practically handle about three-congress of the vast hog error of the three-quarters of the vast hog crop of the West and a volume of cereals fully equal to the total export surplus of the United States. the total export surplus of the United States.

Very few persons outside the trade, and not all of those engaged in it, have more than a faint idea of the part which our leading operators take in the produce movement. Most of them are noted in the directory as commission merchants or brokers, and from this it has been widely inferred that they only do business on orders from other parties, exdo business on orders from other parties, except as they may speculate a little on their own account during the lulls of activity in the order-department. It is true that the majority belong to this class, but there are men in the ranks who move the world. Chicago cash, as well as Chicago brains, is engaged in the business to a very large extent. The men of other cities, who send out circulars stating that they are ready to do other records's business and then wonder why it people's business, and then wonder why it does not come to them instead of going to Chicago, do not understand the way in which our folks do it. The produce is sent here by men who are operating on, or in conjunction with, Chicago capital. Fully one-eighth part of all the grain and live stock that comes here is paid for here in advance of its arrival, and some of it months beforehand, as in the case of corn cribbed in the country during the winter. It is the property of the grain the winter. It is the property of the grain merchant in this city as completely as, if he had grown it on a farm of his own, free from mortgage. So, too, a large proportion of the produce is forwarded from this city by the owners, to the people who distribute it to consumers. We have commission merchants here who do a large export trade, both in grain and provisions. But a very large part of the whole is shipped on owner's account. Our two largest packing firms account. Our two largest packing firms send much of their stuff to Europe as their own property, and there are several other firms who "hardly ever" sell a pound of their property on this market, except in a speculative way, for the purpose of pres ing the balance of trade by lessening ship-ping risks. Nearly the same state of things obtains in the handling of grain. It is largely bought here by men who sell it abroad, and they sometimes hold it here for weeks, or even months, till a favorable opportunity of-fers for sending it to its destination. But they also buy in the country, as well as here, and send the grain forward by that route which is the cheapest for the time being, so that the volume of our receipts and shipments

is not by any means necessarily a gauge of the magnitude of the business which is actually transacted here. that the character of the produce trade has very markedly changed in this respect within the past two or three years, and especial during the last twelve months. It is beli during the last twelve months. It is being controlled more and more by capital, and left less and less to the mercy of mere opinion unbacked by cash. Till recently the produce business was chiefly transacted "on the scalp," the buyer of to-day holding himself ready to sell to-morrow if a small profit should present itself. The tendency now is to have grain as one buys real-estate, to hold,

tions on wheat and corn are almost always to the distavor of shipments, and in this fact the bears have a standing argument in favor of their position that prices here are too high. But there are several things which make it difficult to institute a direct comparison between this and that. In the first place the English people have no standard grades as we have. Their trading is all done by sample, on the judgment of the buyer, and it is not an infrequent occurrence that two or more buyers will differ by several pence per quarter in their estimates of the milling value of a given parcel of grain. The quotations sent here are understood to give a range from the poorest quality of No. 3 spring to the best No. 2, for fair average No. 2 corn, etc. But it is well known to people in the trade that very large quantities of our rejected and new mixed corn have been sold in England as Chicago No. 2, and that our No. 3 spring, sometimes cleaned a little on the way to the seaboard, has done duty in the British markets for months together as straight American No. 2. For this and some other reasons foreign buyers will not infrequently send orders here naming figures which are 1@2s per quarter above the current quotations. Some of them say that they could not often buy a large round lot at those quotations, as prices would advance on them if a demand were suspected; but the major reason undoubtedly is that above indicated: they obtain a better quality of grain by sending orders to a reputable firm here than is offered in the London and Liverpool markets as our No. 3, with an order to "make up a cargo equal to that," and the mixture is sold as No.3 on its arrival in Europe. But even if there were no such difference in quality, there are still conditions which often permit export when quotations are considerably to the disfavor of the operation. For instance, the importer who sends the order here may do his own brokerage, and thus save the expense of about 2s 6d per quarter for commission, which is the least allowance made her

houses (the elevators) has remained the same for several years past till a few weeks ago. The "15,100,000" bushel room provided in the rebuilding after the great fire was found fully adequate to hold all the grain ordinarily here fill the winter of 1878. There was then a little pressure here, due to the accumulation of wheat by Keene, but no serious trouble in this respect. A few months since it appeared probable that the increasing grain trate of the city, and the change in the mode of conducting it which had been introduced by capitalists, would necessitate the holding of more grain this winter than ever before; and provision was made for it. The new elevator of Armour, Dole & Co. has a nominal capacity of 2,000,000 bu. This gives a total of about 17,000,000 bu room after making a little allowance for overstatement, and not taking into account a building on Grove street which will hold some 600,000 more, but will probably be run as a private storehouse. It is well known, however, that the above-stated quantity of grain could not be housed at one time without filling all the bins and flooring over the railroad tracks. It would be difficult to work with more than 13,000,000 bu; and we have fully that much in store here now, long before the winter is over. The business of grain warehousing has been a very profitable one, in the aggregate, during the past year, though the profit was very unequally distributed. The elevators near Twenty-second street have been comparatively neglected, while the others were filled to overflowing. About three-fourths of the grain received here has gone into elevator, paying first storage charge of 1½c per bu; and more of it than usual has pald second storage, the ordinary proportion being about one-sixth. The receipts of the warehousemen have been not less than \$1,400,000. The business has been conducted without much reason for fault-finding. Vessels were loaded promptly, as a rule, and no hot grain was turned out to shippers, nor was any posted as hot, the grain being generally in

been put into the elevators along with other grain.

There has also been a large increase, nearly one quarter, in the capacity for storing provisions. The new house of P. D. Armour & Co., 300 feet square, and two stories high, will hold about 100,000 packages. The Anglo-American Company has erected a building which will hold some 50,000 packages, and 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds of meats. If necessary, our packers and operators could now find room for 300,000 barrels of pork, 400,000 tierces of lard and hams, and 90,000,000 pounds of meats; or 140,000 tons of stuff, the product of nearly one and a quarter millions of hogs. And this makes no allowance for untold acres of prairie room which are available during the cold weather of the Wintermonths.

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Month.	Grain.	class.	meats.	meats

that the water routes to market are our great safeguard against the rapacity of the railroads. Without a lake marine the only check on railroad rates would be the pessibility of legislative interference. The Illinois & Michigan Canal is apparently an insignificant channel, except for drainage purposes, but it is all powerful in regulating freight rates to Chicago. It controls rates on the Rock Island Railroad, which mas near it, and the tariff charged on that road determines the freight charges on competing lines. The canal really governs rates of transportation over a much wider area. The vast surplus of grain raised in the valley of the Upper Mississippi would be shipped down that stream, and a part of it find its way up the Illinois River and along the canal if the railroads did not carry it as cheaply as it can be forwarded by water. The Erie Canal holds an equally importantipace in the economy of the East. The water routes have made possible the development of the Great West, and are equally useful now as when they were the only means of inland transportation over long distances. They are vitally essential to the commercial prosperity of Chicago, which but for them would soon be reduced by the discriminations of the railroads to the poor dignity of a way-side station. The policy of the railroads in regard to this city has been almost uniformly of the cuthroat order; and the fact should never, never be forgotten.

THE MARKET FOR HOG PRODUCTS has been quite irregular, much more so than usual, though the trade now spreads over the whole year, with no intermission on ac-

the whole year, with no intermission on account of hot weather.

The market was rather tame in January, but a little more life was infused into it the next two months, though our stocks were unprecedentedly large, every available foot of storage-room being full about the close of winter. Hogs were plentiful and cheap, and the packers operated freely in full faith that the product would be wanted. But the demand was not equal to the supply, and the spring production was somewhat lessened in mand was not equal to the supply, and the spring production was somewhat lessened in consequence. The people who believed that a big decline must occur in the summer were numerous enough to develop a heavy short interest, and they oversold themselves on pork. As a consequence, they got squeezed a little in April. A fair speculative inquiry followed, mostly on Southern account, and the market was very steady during May and June, with no pressure either way. The first real excitement of the year occurred July 10, when the country was startled by the report that

the report that

THE YELLOW-PEVER
had broken out in Memphis. Coming at such an early date, it was feared that the South would be swept as with the besom of destruction before the frost season, and there was a general panic in provisions, as most of the pork and a great deal of the meats here were being carried for the Southers trade. During the 10th and 11th the market broke about \$1.37% on pork, 47% on lard, 37% on shoulders, and nearly 85c on short ribs,—the latter the report that The control of the co

del Sewing Machine

THE NEW

ouble-Thread Lock-Stitch Shuttle Machine.

combines all the latest improveand is built upon the most and DURABLE PRINCIPLES. arge number of these Machines ready in use in the city, and having them speak in the HIGH. RAISE of the PERFECT WORKthe Machine, its light and siunning, its simplicity and ele-ppearance, fine finish and work-

sales of the ELDREDGE Sewing e since its introduction have THAN DOUBLED that of any lachine during the same period rst existence. u want the best, examine this

e before you buy. ines Sold on Monthly Payments. WARRANT EVERY MACHINE.

lge Sewing Machine Co., 99 State-st., Chicago, III. THE LOUISIANA

LOTTERY COMPANY arly incorporated by the Legislature of the iducational and Charliable purposes in 1825 eras of Twenty-five Years, to which is invitable faith of the State is pledged, so has been renewed by an overwhelming to, securing its franchise in the new Conjugated by the capital of which it has since added a reserve fund. ND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS held, and the SECOND TUESDAY of each fixed as the regular day.

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GGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

AUCTION SALES. BY GEORGF E GORE & CO. YOUR ESPECIAL ATTENTION To the following large sale of IS AND SHOES.

an. 7, at lo o'clock a. m., AUCTIO AUCTION, ost bidder, whout reserve, at his store, ND 132 WABASH-AV., THE ENTER STOCK OF Sanders, Wholesale Dealer and ther in Bots and Shoes. It is and Shoes. It is and Shoes in the sand Sh

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COTHES CLEANING—

OIL CARANED and REPAIRMING the triting expense and spire at triting expense and spires of the control of t FLOUR.

THE MARKET FOR FLOUR

been unusually active, with a much
ger movement through the city than in
y previous twelve months. The wholesale
de has shown a decided reaction from the
ndemry to become strictly local, which was
ted in our last review, the export trade
celling to large dimensions. The fluctuaus in prices have been wider, though the
arket was rather slow to follow the upard movement of wheat during the specula-

westward movement being helped by the high freight charges in this direction. Our flour has come from Iowa, Illineis, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The quality was exceptionally good on both crops, the wheat being harvested in good condition except as to dirt, and the miller could remove that before grinding. There has also been a noticeable improvement in mill-machinery, especially in Southern Illinois, which has increased the number of fancy brands on sale in this market. The manufacture of patents has increased, and a good many have been taken on foreign account, chiefly the medium qualities. Winters have also sold well, the demand being stimulated by the fact that they were sometimes 25c@\$1.00 per bri below the prices charged for spring patents.

The flour inspection has been conducted very satisfactorily to the trade. The unification of the department a year ago was followed by more harmony in the handling of samples and comparing them with the stuff sold; there have been no complaints in this department, but less reason to expect them, as scarcely any unsound flour was sent here, and the quality of the wheat crop permitted uniformity in the product. There is now more confidence in our inspection than ever before, and the result is an increase in the trade in our standard brands, extras and double extras, which were little better than nominal grades in 1878.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET has been approximately that of wheat, with one or two important differences. The price

Sebreskin have sent theirs to the mines, the high friction charges in the intection. Our should have come from lows. Illinois, Wisconstant of the common of

has been ansaulty active, with a many green movement through the city than in any persona twice months. The should be an interest to be come strictly head, which was noted in our last roview, the export rands welling to large dimensions. The incinctual in prices have been wides indust he was a facility to large dimensions. The incinctual prices have been wides in only he was a facility bear. It was not been a facility of the part of the wast of strictly lived in the control of strictly wast movement of whose to follow the wast to facility the wast to follow the wast to follow

on the morning of Friday, March 7, the very little wheat offered for sale at 98 April.

BLACK FRIDAY.

day) to 86%. On the 31st about 290,000 but more was delivered, which closed out the deal and left the trade more in wonder than ever that the corner had not been extended into July, when the current receipts to be taken care of were relatively small. During the whole of August the market ranged below file, the average price for that month being a shade under 86c; and on Sept I wheat sold at 85c spot, owing to the reports that our crop, both of winter and spring, would prove to be the largest ever known.

THE AUTUMN BOOK set in early in September. Eastern capital had been taking hold quietly for more than a month, the unusually bad weather in Western Europe being the stimulus to investment. The resulting advance, with the dissemination of the news of extensive crop failures on the other side of the Atlantic, gradually took hold of the popular heart; and, chiefly through the efforts of the country press, the people became satisfied that the wheat was being sold too cheaply. The eity followed the country, and soon there was a boom of popular confidence that swept all hefore it. Under the outside conditions of former years the market would probably not have advanced much over one dollar in consequence. But money was plenty, manufactures reviving, and stocks of all kinds going up rapidly. The surplus energy of the Western Western world at last surged over into wheat. The people bought it. All classes, from the merchant to the farm-hand in the country, and the millimers, bell-boys, and boot-blacks in the eity, went into wheat. It is noteworthy that the greatest thulk of the wheat was bought with the intention of "staying in the deal" till spring. Hence the fluctuations in prices, due to ebb and flow in the demand, brought out comparatively little wheat. The sales were chiefly made by parties afreedy short, and the recoglication of the fact that investments by the millimed have seldom been of long duration induced many shrewd capitalists to go in heavy on the short side. They lost severely; but, as a rule, they were a

favor of shipments in the middle of November.

OUR MARKET FOR SPOT WHEAT

opened in September at about 85e; on the
11th it passed 90e, with only 4c discount on
No. 3, so much was the latter wanted by
shippers. On the 22d it passed \$1.00; and
Oct. 6 it passed \$1.10. By the 20th of the
month it had touched \$1.20, and it fell back
to \$1.10% at the close of the month under a
rapid accamulation of stocks here and at the
seaboard. Up to this time the speculative
trading had chiefly been for November delivery, and the premium paid for that future
was large enough to give a good profit to
capitalists on the operation of carrying the was large enough to give a good profit to capitalists on the operation of carrying the spot wheat; it ranged at \$262% per month. The deal changed over into December at about the same rate, with but little friction, though the prices of the middle of October were not returned to. Our visible supply was so large that it depressed quotations abroad as well as here; by the middle of November it had reached an aggregate of about \$9,000,000 bu, of which 13,000,000 were in New York and Chicago. The warehousemen at other points, which held far smaller stocks, tried to force it out by a fearful increase in storage rates, and that caused spot prices there to rule so low that shipments from this city were almost out of the question.

from this city were almost out of the question.

In the latter part of November prices again took an upward turn, partly due to the fact of smaller receipts, which somewhat reduced the visible supply. Our stock at the close of navigation was about 5,500,000 bu, and increased still further to 7,600,823 bu the last week in December. The speculative furore continued during last month, and the highest price of the year was touched on the 29th ult, the subsequent market being weak.

PRICES.

The following table shows the monthly range and the average price on No. 2 spring

wheat through	hout the year:	ERROLD PA	The state of
Month.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
January	81%	8716	83.76
February	85%	93%	90.00
March	8814	9614	91.15
April	8314	9314	88.73
May	90%	1.08%	97.61
June	1.01	1.07	103.81
July	8614	1.10	96.47 85.85
August	83%	1.06%	94.39
September	1.04%	1.92	113.84
November		1.21%	115.45
December		1.3340	128.88
December	1000	2.007	420000
For year	8114	1.834	90.19
For 1878	77	1.14	96%
For 1877	96	1.5514	1.20%
For 1878	83	1.26%	1.0334
For 1875	8704	1.31	1.0214
For 1874	8114	1.2814	1.08%
For 1873	80	1.40	1.17%
THE	NEW CROP OF	WHEAT	17940147

The receipts in December were relatively small in both years.

The reason for this decadence lies in the fact that the biggest crops of winter wheat were raised in Indiana, parts of Ohio, and Southern Illinois (the two first named recovering their old-time prestige as wheat growing States). The movement of the wheat from those sections cut a big figure in the exports of the United States, but little of it came to this city. The enormous exports of last autumn did not, therefore, show much at Chicago; but no small portion of the wheat was moved on orders sent by merchants whose business headquarters are here. Kansas and Missouri, which are in late years directly tributary to Chicago, had but a light crop of winter wheat. This accounts for the falling off, which has been ingeniously (and disingennously) charged to the new rules for inspecting winter wheat, which went into force here a few months ago. It must be admitted, however, that the new code is of little value. It falled to draw from the South, while discriminating against Northern-grown winter wheat; and even the much-vaunted "long-berried" variety did not come forward in sufficient worthy of the name.

The market for No. 2 red winter averaged 28,2c in August, 29.6 in September, \$1.19% in October, and \$1.21% in November; or respectively 8c, 54c, 64c, and 5%c above No. 2 spring. In December the premium shrunk to zero, and the last week of the year it was scarcely salable at lo discount from the price current for No. 3 spring. The No. 2 winter (Northern grown) ranged 2@8e below No. 2 red in autumn; but the distinction is now nearly a nominal one. No. 3 ranged 2@4e below No. 3 winter averaging about 6@10c above No. 3 spring. The winter wheat was chiefly taken for shipment to French ports, except the small quantities taken steadily by one or two of our local millers.

THE CROP.

The Agricultural Bureau gives the following as the wheat product of the States named, in bushels for 1879:

Winnessota.

2. 787,043 Minnessota.

Nebraska 13,003,703

The area planted last year is stated to be \$2,545,900 acres, with an average yield of 13.9 per acre, against 13.1 for 1878. Ohio, Miehigan, and Illinois averaged about 19 hu, and Indiana 20.3 bu to the acre. The total yield of the United States is stated to be 448,755,000 bu, and the "value" of the crop \$499,008,000.

The following are the (official) estimates of the wheat acreage of the United States, in millions and tenths; and the crop yield of wheat in several past years, with the annual expects and the states.

Year.	Acre-	Orop.	Ex- ports.	Con- sump tion
	19.0 20.0 20.0 20.9 22.9 25.0 96.4 97.8 26.2 32.5 32.5	100% 173 178 173% 160% 148% 151% 2219% 220% 220% 220% 220% 221% 220% 221% 220% 221% 220% 221% 220% 220	56 39% 14% 15% 10% 23% 21% 50% 49% 35% 49% 100% 149 100%	192 134 146 135 141 188 202 200 186 196 200 194 257 219 215 276 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278

The "consumption" is the difference between crop and exports. Of course, this includes a widelywarying volume of surplus at the close of each crop year. It is fair to add about 15,00,000 to the above-named quantity available for export this year, to allow for the exra large quantities of old wheat in store four to five months ago. It would not be fair to add all left behind, because there is always some left over. We have, therefore, about 190,000,000 bu available for export since ast harvest, if the yield of that harvest was 448,750,000 bu. If the yield was less, as is believed by many, the quantity available for expert will be correspondingly reduced. It is estimated that 60 per cent of the available surplus has already left the hands of the farners. The probable

WATE OF EUROPE
have been variously estimated, but they are yet very large, noiwithstanding the immense export movement from our Atlantic ports in the autumn, which averaged nearly one million bushels per day in wheat and four for several weeks. The British shortage on acreage alone was about 750,000 acres, equal to 34,600,000 bu, as compared with the previ-

the autumn, which averaged nearly one million bushels per day in wheat and flour for several weeks. The British shortage on acreage alone was about 750,000 acres, equal to 24,000,000 bu, as compared with the previous year, and there was a big falling off in the yield from the diminished breadth sown. The average yield is estimated at only 18 bu, instead of 29%, which is the mean of many years. The London Times estimates that the wants of the people this cereal year are 192,000,000 bu, of which they must import 144,000,000 bu, or 28,000,000 bu more than the average of the two preceding years. H. K. Jackson, the well-known agricultural writer, estimates the deficiency at not more than 136,000,000 bu. The mean of these estimates is 140,000,000 bu. The mean of the set of the writer makes it 50,000,000 to 300,000 bu. The mean of the the translation that the will absorb a great deal of wheat. Canada and Manitoba had 14,000,000 bu. and other countries besides the United States 31,000,000 bu. to be wanted from this country, without taking into the account our usual exports to places south of the United States 31,000,000 bu. to be wanted from t

were in the market every day, up to the close of navigation, buying somewhere. The Chicago market was above a shipping point during a part of the time; for which reason the orders were filled on the seaboard, or back in the country. The United States have literally poured the wheat in upon Europe; but there has at no time been an intimation that the peoples of the Old World were wearied, except as some of their agricultural writers have drawn pen pictures to that effect. One point has been lost sight of. Our large advance in October stimu lated a great deal of speculation on the other side of the Atlantic. As a consequence, prices varied up and down there, sometimes rather wildly, as they did here; but without producing a gauge of any variation in the steady, continuous demand for consumption.

CORN.

CORN.

THE MARKET FOR CORN

exhibits a decline, both in quantity and price.
The receipts were 62,164,238 bu, against 63,-651,518 bu in 1878; and the shipments were 61,983,322 bu, against 59,944,200 bu the previous year. It should be remembered, however, that the movement of corn through this city in 1878 was nearly one-third larger than in 1877, being much the biggest maize year in our history. With the exception of that phenomenal twelve months no former year will compare with the one just elapsed in regard to the quantity handled, and no recent one has ruled so low in the price of the article. Even the autumn advance in the prices of all kinds of produce failed to raise the corn average to a fair price, as gauged the corn average to a fair price, as gauged by the record of many a past year. Corn has been plentiful, and the course of the market suggests the old saying that "if diamonds were as plenty as" stones they would be as chean."

were as plenty as stones they would be as cheap."

The reason for the diminished movement of corn through this city is to be found by a comparison of rail with lake freights. The railroad companies did not discriminate against Chicago so severely as in some former years; but they did carry grain eastward at one time at such terribly low rates as to beat the water route. In May corn was carried from Chicago to New York at 10c per 100 hs, all rail; and as it was taken from interior points (Toledo, etc.) at the same rate, the result was comparatively light receipts here, as there was not at that time any commercial boom to put up the price in this city sufficiently to pay the extra cost of warehousing and inspection. Later in the year the rail-

noted above, the Grant visit helping moist weather to keep back the new corn.

THE OLD CROP

was a large one in quantity, and cared better than the one preceding it, so that it was possible to move it freely early in the year, and without the severe losses which occurred two years ago in guaranteeing condition on arrival in Europe. But it was not much wanted there till the unparalleled bad weather assured them of a big falling off in their yield of breadstuffs. English buyers were coy, looking for a bigger competition with us by the Danubian corn-growers than actually occurred, and it was found necessary to put freights down to a very low point in the spring to induce the grain to move. These conditions held out little inducement to any one to speculate for a rise, and the trade generally ruled dull during the first half of the year. The low prices ruling in March did tempt one or two preminent operators to buy largely in the spring, and they carried the deal over from one month to another till autumn without finding a chance to turn at a profit. Early in the summer it was generally believed that there was a brilliant prospect for the then coming crops, and that made the country sell very freely. The trade had to take the load and carry it as best it could.

There was nothing to break the monotony of the market till August. Then the market fell off a few cents, in sympathy with the decline in wheat, and a few local operators (working partly for persons outside) took hold at the reduced prices, and bought quite largely for October and November. They found that the old corn was neary exhausted, and thought it probable that bad weather would interfere to prevent the new crop from coming on the market early. In October there was A SHARP ADVANCE,

from coming on the market early. In October there was

A SHARP ADVANCE,
in sympathy with wheat. The tide of speculation set into the wheat market, and after-wards invaded corn, because the latter was thought to be relatively cheap. The market went up to 49c that month, but soon fell back. Indeed, there is reason to believe that the advance not only occurred sooner than looked for by the clique, but that it changed their plans. They had intended to keep down quotations till late in October, believing that would check receipts, and thus give them little grain to handle at the close of the month. But the corn came in thick and fast, which spoiled their plans. They sold out nearly at the kop, instead of carrying the deal through; so that the October corner proved to be only a scare. Some of these parties took hold again at the resulting decline, but only to lose the profit previously made. In the early part of November there was another flurry, the May premium vanishing under fears that a good deal of corn sold to arrive that month could not be brought in, as the railroad officials furnished cars very slowly. At one time November was about 3e, above seller December. But the way in which the new corn inspected No. 2 on arrival here caused the longs to lose courage, and they relinquished their hold. This brought out considerable quantities that had been held by others in anticipation of a corner, and the market ruled quite weak under these offerings in the second week of the month, especially as the shipping movement was rather light, and stocks in store larger than was considered favorable to a healthy market at the closing of navigation. There was quite a spasm of weakness at the close of the month, under offerings from the November longs, but the market for May kept up in sympathy with wheat. The May deal was really active towards the close of navigation, and it is probable that the foundations have been laid for a big deal when that month comes around. The leading operators on both sides are of the order of Titan

wheat; it closes weak.

FRICES.

The following table shows the monthly range and the average price on No. 2 corn throughout the year:

Model.

Model.

Lonest. Highest. Average.

Model.

January.

Ace Yield Ace Yield

TIPLD OF PAST TEARS.

The following table gives the estimated corn acreage and yield of the United States in several years past. The returns for 1862 to 1864, inclusive, embrace only the loyal States. Also the total exports of corn and corn-meal from all United States ports. The

OATS passing through the city exhibits a decrease, but was much larger than that of any previous year, except 1878, when the receipts showed an increase of nearly 4,750,000 bu, or 85 pe, cent. The receipts of 1879 were 16,790,013 bu, against 18,839,207 bu in 1878; and the shipments were 18,617,154 bu, against 16,464,513 bu in the previous year. The market ruled higher than in 1878, but lower than any other year since the panic, outs having been generally cheap as compared with other grain. The range of prices was a rather wide one.

grain. The range of prices was a rather wide one.

The crop of 1878 was a very large one, and the receipts weighted down the market, making it quite flat during the winter. No. 2 mixed sold at 19%c at the opening of the year, and barely passed 200 during January. The market improved to 25%c in March, burfell back to 31c in April. About this point a Minneapolis party, since somewhat notorious, took hold freely, believing these was "millions in it." Few other people took the same view, and every little advance brought out free sellers in such numbers that he was unable to control the deal to a successful issue. The market touched 35c spot on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of June, fell back to 32c on the 14th, and declined to 23c in July, with a rather large accumulation of oats on hand to be taken care of by the trade. The grain was mostly care of by the trade. The grain was mostly

accumulation of oats on hand to be taken care of by the trade. The grain was mostly shipped to New York at a loss, and quotations declined to 21% in August, the new crop turning out better than bad been expected. The above-named excitement was the only

OASE IN A DESERT

of duliness during the first eight months of the year. In October the boom in wheat influenced oats, but not to the same extent, the advance in spot being only 25 per cent during that month, and the market dragged at that; \$33/c was the highest price, with little demand for shipment. There was, however, more speculation for May delivery, and large quantities were sold by parties who had them in the country on cheap storage till wanted. The result is, that many country warehouses are full of oats, though the stock in sight (hot counting country points) has been larger than usual. The last two months were marked by a good consumptive demand, partify due to a scarcity of hay. The market during November was a very steady one, considering the fluctuations in wheat. The entire range of the month was 2% to be two days, under a little pressure to square up the deals of the month was 2% to mand, which put strictly fresh outs to a decided premium, and the speculative part of the market afterwards teept up in sympathy with wheat and corn, with little trading except for May.

PRICES.

The following table shows the monthly range and the average price on No. 3 oats throughout the year:

Month. Lowest. Highest. Aperage.

January 190 20% 10.79

January 20 21% 21.84

May 24 31 27.55

April 21 24% 23.35

April 21 25% 23.25

November 22 26 34 39.59

November 23 4 31.84

May 24 31 27.55

November 25 36 34 39.59

November 26 36 34 39.59

November 27 36 31 34 39.59

November 28 4 31 27.55

November 29 36 37 37

Do 1873 23 40% 28%

THE NEW CHOP is good in quality, and, from the first, was understood to be smaller in quantity than understood to be smaller in quantity than

he United Kingdom that the deficiency is h sed consumption of con

been in a well believe \$78. een shietled his it ashietled his it as his it as a his it

ably barles 85c P erop has a has b ley in large prices the

taine production to the production of the produc

RYE THE MARKET FOR RYD has been a steady one compare fluctuations in other grain, and has low. The volume handled here st crease, as does the yield. The rec 2,363,748 bu, against 2,400,615 hu in the shipments were 2,271,488 br the shipments were 2.271,408 2,025,624 bu the previous year. There was a good deal of sp this article early in the year, the low about 44c in January inviting buyer about 44c in January inviting buyers, and advanced to 474c in April, when it weakened by heavy deliveries. The man reacted, and advanced to 54c in June, a rye selling in that month at 57c for Septeber delivery. The former tone was due reports that the grop would be a very shone, on account of the drought, some pling the shortage at nearly 50 per cent; which surplus from the crop of 1873 was prewell exhausted, most of it having been exported in the spring. The prospect improved wards the time of harvest. The first cload of new rye arrived July 14, and the me crop came forwards so freely during America. to an of new rye arrived July 14, and the new crop came forward so freely during August that buyers held off to see how low pries would decline. Exporters let it alone it about the middle of September, leaving the deal to the local crowd. A few shipmens were made to New York, and netted a los. In September.

were made to New York, and netted a lin September

A BRISK EXPORT DEMAND suddenly sprung up, and about 20,000 were taken in about a couple of weeks, result being an advance to 60c before October came in. The demand continued act during the whole of that mont foreign shipments have been Nov. I. The market advanced sympathy with wheat, fouching close of navigation, and sic in That fact made it less attractive to ers, though it kept far below the projected wheat. The price of rye uses age higher than that of rejected whyears ago. came in sight was picked up for exforeign shipments have been in

The following table shor range and the average pri throughout the year:

Month.
Januar

WHERE IT HAS OF The rye taken in this can be since last harvest was we and Holland, and some of the rye crops of Lurop poor, especially in Russia, poor, especially in Russia, which had hither to usually supplied the shortage of her neighbors. The Hungarian crops were very short. There was a fair domestic demand here for rye in October; chiefly for Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, the crop beling so short in those States as to reduce the total yield of the United States by about 9% per cent; the crop estimated at \$\frac{1}{2}\$. \$\frac{66}{60}\$.000 bu. The dry weather made the stantihin, however, in many parts of the West, but the quality is superb, being believed to be the finest raised since 1800. Most of it had inspected No. 2; and the rejected has sold up well, showing that it is a good grade this year. The crop surplus was marketed rapidly, and probably little of the surplus now remains in first hands. The stock here is rather large, but it is held by few parties (about five firms), who are carrying it into this month, and perhaps is spring. A good many people have faith it he article, and some think it will pay \$1.00 per bu. The States named will want a grad deal of ryce yet, and there is some hope the the export demand will review with the resumption of take navigation. We note that our local millers have wanted but little, and Canada has taken none, the duty on the article acting as a bar in that direction.

THE CROP.

THE CROP.

The following are estimates of the rearrage, and yield in millions of bushels, in the United States for several years:

| 1872 | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 18 1878. 1874. 1876. 1876. 1877. 1879. The yield of last year is stated to be 646,000 bu; having a value of \$15,505,000.

BARLEY.

THE MAINLY POR BARLEY
has ruled tame and flat during the greater
part of the year, with no speculation in it,
and a lessened movement of the article, or
volume being not far from one-sixth les.
The receipts were 5,100,861 bu, against
5,754,059 bu in 1878; and the shipment
were 3,895,063 bu, against 3,530,983 bu the previous year. The absence of speculation has
made prices rule very low.

The year opened on a moderately-large
stock, good in quality, but much of if rather
badly stained by unfavorable weather about
the time of harvest. There was a poor de
mand for consumption during the first two of
three months, and the price of extra No. 4
fell to 33c in March, with 34c in April. A littile later brewers and maitsters started up

three months, and the price of extra No. fell to 33c in March, with 3ic in April. A little later brewers and maltsters started up and teck hold very freely,—the low price stimulating consumption. Their demand rapidly reduced stocks and caused a restion to the upper side of 50c in May. The market averaged a little better than 50c through May, June, and July, price gradually hardening under a better demand then usual for the medium grades of mai, which made it probable that the old barier crop would be pretty well used up by the time the new came on the market. The aroduction of beer steadily increased, and some maltsters doubled their capacity without he hig able to keep a fair stock of mail on hand. But they only bought harley as fast as they wanted it to use, and the remarkable absence of speculation kept quotations down to a low point as companed with other grain. The market had come to be regarded as a danger out one in which to operate ahead, and those who wanted to deal in futures turned their attention to the other markets. The whad deal attracted noist of the capatil that had been used in former years in the effort to make something out of handling harley for this reason the old No. 2 dragned badly. Consumers largely contented their selves with the lower grade; and those who wanted something better found plants of good barley offered from California at relatively low prices. The Western No. 3 we carried along from one mouth to another till near autumn, when it was malted by the holders and sold at a loss.

THE NEW CEOF

tuffs in this city during the past three years s reported to the Board of Trade, flour be-

Totals, bu... 137,824,83 134,080,505 94,416,300
The flour manufactured in the city last
year aggregated 234,000 bris, besides 182,000
bris made at Lockport.
SHIPMENTS.

SHIPHENTS.

The corresponding shipments were:

Flour, bris. 3.227.86 2,779,640 2,482,305.

Wheat, bu. 31,944,87 24,211,739 14,909,160.

Corn, bu. 61,883,22 59,944,200 46,361,901.

Oats, bu. 12,617.54 16,444,513 12,497,612.

Rye, bu. 2,271,06 2,025,654 1,563,375.

Barley, bu. 3,895,982 8,829,983 4,213,656. Totals, bu. . 129,851 83 118,675,269 STOCKS IN STORE.

The following were the reported stocks of flour and grain in store at the close of three

the MARKET FOR WHISKY
has ruled active and reasonably steady durng the year, the price changing much less in
proportion than that of the grain from which
it was made. The reason is that the tax is
unchanged, and that makes up much the
greater part of the cost to the consumer.
The distillers now have he market in their
own hands, selling the rectified goods, instead

THE DIRECT POREIGN EXPORTS from this city from Jan. 1 to Dec. 27, 1879, 67,010

OTHER PRODUCE. The following were the receipts of other

SHIPMENTS. The following were the shipments:

1878.	1878.	1878.
Seeds, tons.	66,818	47,721
Broom-cora, tons.	5,205	4,786
Butter, tons.	25,742	22,254
Hides, tons.	30,501	25,938
Liquors, bris.	12,736	164,605
Wood, tons.	23,250	21,505
Fotatoes, bu.	302,467	286,740
Coal, tons.	498,961	305,694
Hay, tons.	6,835	4,311
Lamber, m ft	798,509	628,735
Shingrles, m.	145,773	123,218
Sait, bris.	365,473	131,388
Land, tons.	11,388	
Lan addition to the above the followice reported as received, the figures is some cases far less than the facts: 1879.		

the lives-tock trade of Chicago has maintained a steady and rapid growth, and the past year has fully sustained the reputation previously acquired. The special adaptation of Chicago as the great central point in the

of Chicago as the great central point in the West for a live-stock market, commensurate with its annually-increasing necessities, has long been recognized, and the gigantic operations of the past year have still further strengthened the conviction that it possesses advantages vastly superior to any other live-stock market in the world. Standing as it does in direct railway connection with all the stock-growing sections of the West the fur-

stock growing sections of the West, the future of the trade may be expected to show an expansion corresponding to the growth and development of the Western country. That the Union Stock-Yard management is alive to the rapidly-growing demands of the trade is evidenced by the extent of the additions and improvements that are annually made. In that respect the changes during the past year have been on a more extended scale than ever before, involving as they have a total outlay of some \$200,000. This large sum was chiefly expended in the erection of an addition to the Exchanged Building, a general overhauling of the offices occupied by the buyers and sellers of stock, the erection of an elaborate gate-way at the entrance to the yards, the building of a water tower, and the construction of open and covered pens, and side-tracks. Several new hay barns and not side-tracks also been constructed. The former, which take the place of those destroyed by fire, are of brick and switches around the yards, connecting them with the various roads centering here, are far more extensive than is generally supposed, and to keep them in repair involves a large annual eye of the Union Stock-Yard on the growing importance of our live-stock trade were wanting, they are furnished by the largely increased you may of business accomplished increase over the sum of the proving importance of our live-stock trade were wanting, they are furnished by the largely increased you muse of business accomplished increase over the sum of the proving in portance of our live-stock trade were wanting, they are furnished by the largely increased you muse of business accomplished and by the telegraph lines. The business of the former has increased fully 100 percent since 1873, which is an increase over 1873, the difference being 109.79 hogs, 132,604 cattle, 14,608 sheep, and 1,058 horses. The trade for 1879 was not only the largest and most important of live stock from the competition is at all times so sharp that the difference being 109.79 hogs, 132,604 c

when the trade had its birth. If
the importation of American livestock to England were wholly prohibited, our fresh meat would still find its
way there in large quantities, and, viewed
froup any standpoint, the American cattle
trade, as regards both the domestic and foreign markets, never had a more encouraging
outlook than at the present time.

During the year just closed our receipts of
CATTLE

reached 1,215,673 head, a larger number by
118,927 than ever before received, the total
for 1876 having been 1,096,745. For the increase we are principally indebted to the
States beyond the Missouri River, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado furnishing
many more cattle than in any previous
year. Not only was there a marked
increase in the volume of our receipts, but
the quality also showed a gratifying improvement. From the beginning of January down
to midsummer the percentage of matured
and well-fatted cattle was larger than in any
former year, and the same was true, to a
greater or less extent, of the entire season's
supply. It will be seen that while our receipts exhibit an increase of 123,004, the shipments are barely 16,000 larger than for 1878.

The discrepancy is readily accounted for by
the increase in the requirements of the local
trade. The growth in population of the cityand suburbs annually calls for a considerably increased meat supply, but the most of
the increase in the city's consumption is due
to the rapid expansion of the

CANNED-MEAT TRADE.

From an insignificant beginning the canning
of meats has grown during the past five
years into a most important business.
Two hundred thousand cattle were purchased during 1879 by one firm here
in that branch of trade. Preserved meat exports from the United States have become so
large that they already stand with on the
list in order of magnitude of value of shipments of agricultural products, the shipments of agricu

crop would prove short, while the "break" in December was due to the strike, which, in turn, was the result of a refusal of the packers to submit to the dictation of the "Butchers' Union" as to whom they should employ. In consequence of the labor troubles, the trade during the last three weeks of the year was almost at a standstill. The receipts for the week ending with Dec. 37 amounted to only \$8,223, but such was the demoralized condition of the packing business that even that small number of hogs exceeded the demand. Within the past few days there has been a partial resumption of packing operations, but the year closed on a dull and unsettled market. The receipts of

SHEEP

were \$25,119, against \$30,420 for 1878, an increase of 14,699. Prices have ruled higher than for the previous year, especially for the better qualities, for which there was, during most of the year, a good demand on Eastern and export account. The appreciation in values was mainly due to the higher price of wool and pelts. The market closed firm at \$3.50@5.00.

THE MONTHLY AVERAGES

of hogs received for the past six years were

of hogs received for the past six years were as follows, December, 1879, being estimated Month. | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1876 | 1877 | 1878 | 1875

 Years.
 Cattle.
 Hogs.
 Sheep.
 Total.

 1886
 382,604
 983,233
 269,480
 1,535,257

 1887
 327,550
 1,606,689
 180,888
 2,115,237

 1888
 324,524
 1,706,782
 270,875
 2,302,181

 1890
 403,102
 1,661,899
 340,072
 2,405,043

 1870
 523,964
 1,693
 334,985
 2,575,977

 1871
 543,050
 2,380,083
 310,211
 4,244,909

 1872
 684,075
 3,252,683
 310,211
 4,246,909

 1873
 761,428
 4,577,730
 291,734
 5,360,912

 1874
 843,806
 4,253,579
 338,645
 4,40,909

 1875
 1,066,746
 4,190,006
 364,065
 5,659,005

 1876
 1,068,151
 4,259,793
 310,240
 5,890,361

 1877
 1,088,151
 4,259,793
 310,240
 5,890,361

 1878
 1,088,068
 6,389,654
 310,490
 7,733,142

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The following tables, compiled from the records in the office of the Union Stock-Yard & Transit Company, show the receipts and shipments of live-stock for the year 1879. The shipments for the last day of the year are estimated:

86,547 596,389 30,600 309 40,239 1,171 80,290 346,512 38,041 2,057 80,290 384,512 38,041 2,057 329,444 33,799 1,349 103,388 547,785 18,556 1,061 122,932 557,611 22,085 783 122,938 277,724 17,646 635 103,110 271,444 20,621 744 121,238 292,279 24,040 902 121,552 710,502 29,243 094 90,020 784,362 29,243 094 90,020 784,362 25,470 306 1,215,672 6,448,933 325,119 10,473 1,083,088 6,330,654 310,420 9,415 132,604 109,279 14,609 1,058 

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

IN SOME RESPECTS
the season of 1879 was the most satisfactory
that our dealers in butter and cheese have
ever experienced. The quantity handled did
not much exceed the total for 1878, but there
was an absence of those protracted periods of

REDAY, JANUARY 1, 1680 SIXTUEN PACES

where the here marked the tread-we are all the series of the here are committed to the eld driver the previous shows over all me of the treatment of the series of the here are considered to the here. Where it was held for a rine—bett me held of the here it does not a storage for several to the heart of the market was at no firm depressed by marked the market was at no firm depressed by market was at no firm depressed by marked the market was at form at no firm of the market was at no firm depressed by marked the market was at form at no firm at n

September and a part of October, resulted in a greatly diminished production, and in September prices began to advance. The upward movement continued until the middle of November; when the best creamery butter sold at 37,638c, Later in November there was a reaction, the market dropping back 4,65c, but subsequently there was a partial recovery, the year closing at 30,638c for creamery and at 24,628c for ground to choice dairy. That the dairy products of the West has reached a high state of excellence is abundantly attested by the fact that at the dairy fairs recently held the West has carried off most of the prizes for superiority in the quality of both butter and cheese.

The sales of cheese in this market during 1879 reached about 500,000 boxes.

Hurry III May, when the seed was wanted in prices ran up to \$1,22,21,25 per bu,—the previous range being 65,60c. The offerings were amall, There was considerable inquiry for German millet for sowing purposes.

The receipts of new millet and Hungarian have been samall; and both crops are supposed to be light. German millet, which is preferred to other kinds because it possesses used in Kansas for feeding cattle, hence little has been saved for the seed. The receipts of these grasses indicate a fine quality of seed.

The closing prices for Hungarian and common millet are 70,675c, and for German 85c per bu.

BROOM-CORN.

AT THE BEGINNING

SEEDS.

AN ACTIVE, HEALTHY TRADE in timothy seed is reported at prices that average nearly 40 per cent higher than in 1878. erage nearly 40 per cent higher than in 1878. The past year opened with a large stock of timothy in store, the bulk of which was owned by speculators and Eastern dealers. The latter moved their stock East in the spring, and the rest of the seed came out slowly, and was all taken by the domestic trade. The consumptive demand for old-seed was heavy, and a speculative movement set in when the reports came that the growing cropwas heavy, and a speculative movement set in when the reports came that the growing crop had been greatly damaged by the dry weather.

The new crop proved to be one of the three smallest produced in the past nine years. The previous crop having been an unfavorable one, the farmers reduced the acreage, and many of them made hay of the grass instead of letting it go to seed. The conditive of the new timothy is proper than grass instead of letting it go to seed. The quality of the new timothy is poorer than usual. The drought hurt it, and the farmers gave their time to crops that promised to pay better. The new seed came forward early, and sold promptly on arrival. The demand for fall-sowing has been unusually heavy, especially from the East and Ohio, and from some parts of the South that never ordered seed before. The year ends with only a fair stock here, moderate supplies East, and probstock here, moderate supplies East, and probably very little remains in first hands. It is considered doubtful if there be enough timo-thy in this country to supply the spring trade, and many are predicting higher prices for what is left. There were no exportations of timothy.
Prices have advanced with few drawbacks

timothy.

Prices have advanced with few drawbacks throughout the year. Prime opened in January at \$1.09, reached \$1.70 in June, and declined to \$1.42 in the first half of Angust.

Prime new timothy started at \$1.52, and advanced with hardly a break, selling at \$2.65 early in December, and declined after the 10th of the month in consequence of a life-less market, closing at \$2.50. The average price of prime seed is \$1.67.

CLOVER SEED.

The leading feature in clover was the enormous export movement, which was fully two and one half times as large as in 1873. The foreign demand was good throughout the season, barring a short interval in summer. The Europeans found out in 1878 that Chicago was the place to buy clover, and they sent their orders here this season with scarcely any solicitation from the Garden City. A large part of the grain in exports, however, was due to heavy consignments to England in anticipation of a big demand there, the British crop being a total failure.

The new crop is believed to have been the largest ever raised in the West. The high prices ruling in 1876 and 77 served to stimulate production, and the new fields are just old enough to yield abundantly. The quality of the crop is fine, and the color above an average the pleasant weather enabling the farmers to secure it in unusually good condition. The new seed came to the market three to four weeks ahead of time, and was eagerly taken, the spring trade having absorbed most of the old seed, and the reported shortage in the new crop abroad and East stimulated speculation to an unusual extent. The domestic demand has been larger also, but without the foreign movement the market was not subjected to violeut fluctuations, prime opening at \$3.85 in January, falling to \$3.50 in April,—the lowest price of the year,—and advancing steadily afterwards to \$4.00 at the close of July. New seed opened at \$4.202

BROOM-CORN.

AT THE BEGINNING
of 1879 this market was dull and low, but
the dealers had secured their stock at cheap
prices and were able to retail it at a profit.
Broom-corn sold at \$20.00@45.00 per ton in
winter, and advanced to \$40.00@60.00 in the
spring, with the bulk of the Western stock in
the hands of local dealers. The advance occurred right in the face of the planting season, but many of the farmers were so discouraged the previous year that they gave up
broom-corn for other products.

At the beginning of the new-crop year
about 2,700 tons were on hand here, with
trade dull; but the holders did not openly
allow the market to break, though it was
weak, and new brush arrived slowly, the
farmers being loth to part with it too soon.
When Eastern buyers came West they found
little new broom-corn here, with the old
stock held above their ideas; consequently,
many of them went to the country to deal
directly with the farmers. Probably they purchased more broom-corn in the interior than
ever before, and the competition that resulted
from the Eastern and Western buyers coming in contact with each other permitted the
producers to realize better prices than they
might otherwise have done, and than they

ever before, and the competition that resulted from the Eastern and Western buyers coming in contact with each other permitted the producers to realize better prices than they might otherwise have done, and than they did in the previous year. Later in the fall the crop came forward rapidly, and it is estimated that little remains in the interior,—scarcely any in Kansas. The receipts were larger than in 1878, being over 7,000 tons, and the shipments about 5,000 tons. Less corn than usual was sold on commission.

THE NEW CORN HAS SOLD freely in this market. Prices started at \$60.00@100.00 per ton, and closed at \$80.00@160.00. During November the demand was heavy, the large Eastern manufacturers being in the market after supplies, which they wanted to get home before the navigation season closed and the days of dear 'freights were upon them. The year ends with a moderate stock of broom-corn here, and the quantity in the country is said to be smaller than in any year since 1809. The stock at other points is believed to be light, and manufacturers are rapidly using up their supplies. Trade the past month has been unusually large, and prices advanced about two weeks ago \$10.00@15.00 a ton. An extraordinary home and foreign demand for brooms is reported, the exports exceeding anything herstofore known, and extending to all parts of the world.

The reduction in acreage was chiefly in Kansas and Nebrasks, while Illinois probably produced an average crop, though the acreage was smaller in some of the leading districts of the State. Ohio and New York had moderate crops. It is estimated that the crop of the entire country did not exceed 10,000 tons. The quality of the new broom-corn is very good, though fine-colored hurl cannot be called abundant.

WOO Li.

THE COURSE OF THE WOOL MARKET last year was favorable to all parties concerned in it. From Jan. 1 to March trade was extremely dull, the markets were heavily stocked, prices fell to nearly the first cost of the wool, and holders lost money. Fleece wools, that had been b

WAS NOT VERY REMUNERATIVE

THE HIDE-DEALERS REPORT
a very satisfactory season's business. In the
first four months of the year there was a very
steady trade, but prices were rather weak,
the offerings being plenty, and tanners were
earrying complete and large spocks of leather,
and purchased hides only as they needed
them. Late in April business began to brighten up, but took no decided turn till June,
when it burst out brilliantly, and after that
prices advanced continuously to the end of

THE BALT MARKET

Folion of the Northe and Long and the practice of the State of the Sta

POULTRY AND GAME. A LARGE QUARTITY OF POULTRY has been handled at a rather low rang prices. Last winter and spring po-

There was a fair domestic demand for rye in Octaber; chiefly for Ohio, teky, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, the coing so short in those States as to rehe total yield of the United States by 9½ per cent; the crop estimated at 23, bu. The dry weather made the stand however, in many parts of the West; is quality is superb, being believed to finest raised since 1800. Most of it has ted No. 2; and the rejected has sold up showing that it is a good grade this The crop surplus was marketed rapid probably little of the surplus now rein first hands. The stock here ther large, but it is held by arties (about five firms), who are get into this month, and perhaps to A good many people have faith in icle, and some think it will pay \$1.00. The States named will want a great rye, yet, and there is some hope that port demand will revive with the reon of lake natigation. We note that all millers have wanted but little, and a has taken none, the duty on the arting as a bar in hat direction.

THE CROP.

THE CHOP.

BARLEY.

following are estimates of the rre , and yield in millions of bushels, in ited States for several years:

Acres for several years:

Acres for several years:

1,048,654
1,190,365
1,190,765
1,190,765
1,468,374
1,12,332
1,12,332
1,100,000
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BARLEY.

THE MARKET FOR BARLEY
d tame and fiat during the greater
the year, with no speculation in it,
seened movement of the article, the
being not far from one-sixth less
cipts were 5,100,861 bu, against
bu in 183; and the shipments
65,062 bu, against 3,520,963 bu the preart. The absence of speculation has
ices rule very low.
car opened on a moderately-large
odd in qually, but much of it rather
sined by hint-corable weather about
of harvest. There was a poor deconsumption during the first two or
ouths, and the price of extra No. 3
in March, with 84c in April. A litbrewers and maltsters started up
a hold very freely,—the low price
ang consumption. Their demand rapuced stocks and caused a reacthe upper side of 50c in Mayket averaged a little better than
agh May, June, and July, prices,
hardening ander a better demand
of for the inedium grades of mail,
and for the inedium grades of mail,
and it probable that the old barley
do be pretty well used up by the
ew came on the market. The probeer steadhy increased, and some
doubled these capacity without bekeep a fair stock of mail on hand.
only bought barley as fast as they
to use, and the remarkable absence
tion kep quo tations down to a low
company with other grain. The
done to be regarded as a dangerwhich to oberate ahead, and those
ed to deal in ruthres turned their
of the other markets. The wheat
feel andst of the capital that had
in former years in the effort to
eithing out of handling barksy
reason the old No. 2 dragged
havings better found plenty of
voltered from California at relaprices. The Western No. 2 was
action one mouth to another
tunn, when it was maited by the
sold at a foss.

THE NEW CROP

r of the p

4@10c.
demand for poultry—chiefly chickens
anning purposes has been larger this
if than in former seasons. Both local
astern establishments have had buyers
street, and the business appears to be

he receipts of game have been below the fage of former years. In the fall the ather was too warm to hunt successfully, the loss on consignments frequently off the advance in prices. It is also believed at there has been less game to kill, the last neer having been a severe one for it, and a tip equantity was shot and marketed in the ason of 1878. The bulk of the receipts now me from the country beyond the Missouri iver, where the supply is decreasing with the rapid increase in population. All kinds if game have brought better prices in the ast three months than a year ago. The advance was greatest just previous to the holinays, when, in addition to the local demand, here was an active inquiry for shipment, with light supplies on the street.

Prairie chickens sold from \$3.50 per doz early to \$6.25 in December, Mallard ducks sold during the migration period at \$2.00@. 2.50 per doz, and a few days ago at \$2.00, with very few in the market. Quall were, unusually scarce and firm at \$2.00@.3.50 per doz. Venison has come forward rather freely from the North, and sold at 7@lic per lb.

n has come forward rather fre rth, and sold at 7@Uc per lb. VALUE OF RECEIPTS. THE PIRST SELLING VALUE eccipts of produce in this city during nearly as follows: \$ 78,080,000 107,640,000 875,000 14,745,000 8,290,000 1,800,000 3,400,000

\$253,000,000 \$18,000,000 \$06,150,000

cent.
value of the receipts of lumber, coal,
sh are not included in the above, being
porated in the following statistics of

incorporated in the following statistics of wholesale sales.

The total weight of the farm produce received in this city during the year was about 5,475,000 tons, against 5,210,000 tons in 1878; being a gain of 5.1 per cent on weight. This is at the rate of 17,660 tons for each of 310 working days in the year, or 1,472 car-loads of 24,000 hs each daily.

The official estimates compiled at Washington give \$1,904,480,649 as the value of last year's crops of wheat, corn, oals, rye, barley, buckwheat, cotton, tobacco, hay, and potatoes, against \$1,488,570,806 for 1878. This is a gain of 27,94 per cent. It shoud be remembered that a large part of the amount to be received by the farmer for his crops belongs to the account of the coming year.

## THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

ale trade has been in regress during the greater part of last year.

togress during the greater part of last year.

togram much sooner than seems to have

en generally supposed, and continued, in

carcely pausing augmentation, to the close. and continued, in tion, to the close.

scarcely pausing augmentation, to the close. It was a gratifying contrast to the depression which had ruled so generally since the panic, and a most agreeable disappoinment to the many who foreboded that the depression would extend through the past year.

The winter months were marked by a decided tameness in many lines of trade. People were waiting to see the effects of "resumption," and the partial lull induced a slight reduction in prices from the improved tone of quotations in the latter part of 1878. In the spring months many lines of goods were selling at the lowest prices that have been known since 1860; and some of our merchants were disposed to look on the gloomy side for the near future. The great majority, however, felt the boom coming, and quietly prepared for it. They saw that big crops had increased the ability of the people to buy goods, believed that the greater abundance of money must ere long stimulate. to buy goods, believed that the greater abundance of money must ere long stimulate trade, and attached great significance to the fact that there was very little surplus of manfactured goods anywhere, and probably would not be till prices improved. Manufactured goods were being sold below the actual cost of production, and this had gradually worked stocks down to a low point.

This train of thought had been running through the minds of thousands, in city and country; and a slight impulse only was needed to actualize the idea. It came in the shape of low rail freights. The railroad companies were offering to carry merchandise

needed to actualize the idea. It came in the shape of low rail freights. The railroad companies were offering to carry merchandise for "almost nothing," and this started a vast quantity of goods out to the country. Interior buyers rushed their orders in by mail or telegraph, or brought them in person, at a rate which soon chused a widespread depletion of stocks, reducing many lines to a smaller point than had been known for many years. Jobbers drew on manufacturers till they were bare in turn; and still the demand continued unabated, as retailers had been running on low stocks, and met with a rush of patronage that they could scarcely keep pace with. The low freight rates not only invited an increased consumption by people who had formerly been supplied from Chicago, but brought in orders from large sections which had heretofore been chiefly supplied by other cities; and the rapid development of mining industries in the Far West swelled still further the volume of outgoing traffic. The effect was most noticeable in the heavier lines of merchandise, as sugars, tobaccos, iron, hardware, sait, etc.; but it extended along the whole line. A little stiffening in prices naturally followed, but there was no general change in quotations till the hot weather was said to

in quotations till the hot weather was nearly over.

The regular "Fall Trade" was said to have opened much earlier than usual. It really opened in summer, and was in full swing during August, about the time that the upward movement in produce began. Then quotations started upward, in sympathy, and continued to advance, without any decrease in the demand, till two or three weeks ago. Indeed, it seemed as if the rise in prices doubled the anxiety of the general public to buy before they should go still higher. In the early part of December there was a perceptible lull in some lines, as many retail merchants had fully stocked up for the holiday trade; but business continued good, nevertheless, right into the last week of the year.

nevertheless, right into the last week of the year.

The rise in prices ranged all the way from 15 to 75 per cent. The great majority of goods were marked up 25,250 per cent, which was scarcely equal to the advance in produce. In a few lines of manufactured goods there has been little change in prices as yet; but in all these cases it is understood that new price lists are in order for the opening of the new year.

The wholesale trade has not only been active, but it has paid better, on the whole; the increased demand enabling sellers in many cases to slightly widen their margin of profit on he goods handled. They have also made fewer bad debts than usual. Collections were reported as "very good" in all branches interviewed on that most important topic. People have been better able to pay; but there was also the important fact that marrly all those traders who

maintained at that standard of excellence on
the most favorable terms in every respect by
trading with Chicago. Indeed, the new plan
has in itself the element of even farther
reaching economy. The city jobber is able
to handle his own stock in the same way.
He is constantly turning it over, always replenishing, has comparatively little idle caplial on the shelf, and can handle his goods at
less cost for rent, clerk-hire, etc., when doing it steadily, than under the old-fashloned
plan of a rush twice in the year and comparative idleness the rest of the time. The country buyer shares the full pecuniary benefit of
this improvement.

The area of the territory supplied by our
wholesale trade shows a continued increase
during the past year. Our merchants have
pushed out sith farther, keeping the supply
train well up with the advance guard of the
army of civilization as it pushes on conquering and to conquer, in a peaceful contest with
Nature. The cities and villages of Colorado,
Arizona, and the Black Hills region, the
stores of the Salf Lake Valley and of Texas,
are fairly stocked with Chicago goods, while
the wheat fields of the Far Northwest are
cultivated by men who eat, trink, and wear,
and use goods bought here. Along the shores
of the Guit, and over nearly all the intervening country, with much of that which
stretches eastward to the Alleghenies, the
rule is the same. And the cost of distributing the goods is very much less than it used
to be. There is little need for the services of
the drummer now; and, where he is employed, he chiefly meets with competition
from men who hall from near his own home.
The reputation of Chicago as the place in
which to do business is now so well
established that our merchants are able
to give to their customers the advantage gained by dispansing with
travelers; and for this reason they actually do supply goods more cheaply than
the same qualities can be laid down by the
merchants of other places who are geographically much nearer to the consumer.
So well

a weak impossible to superate the two. They could have second sides and being counted the counter of the counte

ent during the first nine months of the year were the result of a full Cuba crop and an inticipated large beet-root crop. But during he fall the earlier reports of a partial failure of the beet-root crop were confirmed, on the disclosure of this fact a arge speculative movement set in, and turing November the price was run up 2c. subsequently there was a reaction, but later partial recovery, the year closing at 94.69 Mc for Standard A. The sales in this market during 1879 exceeded 500,000 brls. For TEAS,

also, the market opened very low. It steadily declined until July, when sales were made at lower figures than ever before known. Low grades of Young Hyson sold down to 13 @14c, and to 58@40c for choice. Poor to common Japan grades were pressed to sale at 15 @30c, and Colongs and other styles were "off." In about the same ratio. At these low figures there sprang up a large demand, and in August the price began to advance. The upward movement continued until values of low grades had nearly doubled, and the higher-priced goods had advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. Late in November the market reacted to the extent of 3@5, but closed firm. All through the autumn prices in Chicago were 2@4c under the New York market, and, as a result, there was a large increase in our trade with Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Western New York. It is a fact worthy of note that during the past year Japan teas were shipped from Chicago to New York City on orders. If the claim that Chicago is the cheapest tea market in the United States were any longer a matter of controversy, the question would be set at rest by the above eloquent fact. Our direct imports have increased 25 per cent, amounting in round numbers to 175,000 packages.

CANNED GOODS & PICKLES.

PERHAPS NO ONE BRANCH
of trade is making more rapid progres
than is that of canned goods. It extends from "Passamaquoddy," Bay to the
Golden Gate, and from the Lake of the
Woods to the Rio Grande," and embraces
nearly every esculent in common use. Boston cans baked beaus; New Orleans cans
hrim ps; Virginia, oysters; Oregon, salinon;
and all the rest of the country is engaged in
canning of these and numerous other articles. Not only is the home demand rapidly
increasing, but it is accompanied by a steadily growing business abroad. Canned vegetables and fish are coming into very general
use in England, and such of our manufacturers as have established reputations find
their transatlantic orders constantly increasing, as the quality of American canned
goods is conceded to be superior to that of
any other country, not excepting France.

That the CANNED GOODS & PICKLES.

In proposition being rejected, they promptly organized for resistance to the unjust demands of manufacturers; and the entire abolition of the contract-system now seems in a fair way of accomplishment. One of the results—and an important one to Chicago and the West—will be the establishment here of a large factory for the production of plug to-bacco. Abundant capital for the enterprise is already pledged, and early in 1830 Chicago may boast one of the largest plug-tobacco works in the United States. Within the past six months an enterprising firm of leaf-tobacco dealers has erected here an extensive sweat-house. This is the only establishment of the kind west of New York, and, by a new process, dark colors can be produced without detriment to the quality, and without rendering the leaf tender. Our tobacco-trade is steadily growing in all directions. The past year's sales were fully 15 per cent larger than for any previous year, and 1880 bids fair to show a still more marked growth.

DRIED FRUITS.

THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR

was chiefly notable for the limited character of the demand and the prevalence of extremely low prices. At no time during that period did the market rise to anything more than a moderate degree of activity, while the average of quotations was the lowest for many years. During the spring and early summer trade was very dull. Even the most staple lines were hard to move except in limited quantities, and the pressure to sell was such that the margin of profit was whittled down to nil. There was, in fact, no profit in the business, and a majority of those engaged in it would gladiy have retired could they have done so without too great a sacrifice. With the beginning of July there appeared evidences of a revival of trade, but there was little actual improvement until Angust. From that time until the middle of November there was unprecedented activity, and DRIED FRUITS. the course of prices was continuously up-ward. The fall season was the most active and the most profitable that

their transatlantic orders constantly increasing, as the quality of American canped goods is conceded to be superior to that of any other country, not excepting France. That the SALES OF CANNED GOODS in Chlorago for the past year were but slightly if any in excess of 1878 was not because of a lack of demand, for that was larger than ever before, but the business was restricted by the lack of supplies, the crops of the smaller fruits and of vegetables having proved partial failures. Up to the beginning of Septamber the trade had been characterized by nothing more than the ordinary movement, and the extreme low prices of the closing months of 1878 had barely been sustained; but early in September there set in an active demand, which did not lag until the close of November. At no previous pariod in the listory of the trade was there such that the scrambing for goods, and never before such the scrambing for goods, and never before at their so sharp an advance in prices. Excepting peaches, which were plant full man matched and matched the peaches of the peaches which the peaches and the proper plant full man and ovators show the greatest change, they having moved up from 2068 to 51.05, from 850 to 51.05, from 850 to 51.05, from 850 to 51.05, not complete the form \$1.00 to \$1.05, and corn from \$1.00 to \$1.05, a

posed to approximate \$6,000,000. The receipts were much larger than in 1878.

DOMESTIC FEUITS.

The crop of strawberries was large, and sold at good prices, the Michigan fruit averaging about 7c, and the Southern, which came early, about 10c per quart. The crops of the later small fruits, raspberries, blackberries, and blueberries, were light on account of the dry weather, and the receipts consequently sold at fair figures. Peaches were late in coming on the market, the Southern Illinois crop being very light, and the first important receipts were from the Atlantic coast. The Michigan peaches were a little behind time, but fine in quality and very abundant. They were the product of the new orchards in the fruit section north of St. Joseph. Prices were low, good peaches selling at 50@60c per peck basket; but the yield was so prolific that the growers made money. They were also favored with low freights. A good crop of pears was mised, but plums failed almost everywhere; both fruits sold weil. Grapes promised to be very plenty, but early frosts killed them in this State and Michigan, and most of the fine fruit offered came from Olifo. They sold at 3@5c per lb.

The crop of apples was light, and the winter-fruit was nearly ruined by the warm weather in October, which over-ripened it. Fall apples rotted so fast that dealers were afraid to buy them, except on wide margins, and even then they lost money, because the early trade was duil, and the mild weather extended into December, and spoiled quantities of fruit on their hands. Sound fruit advanced, however, and promises to pay holders something. The bulk of the apples came from Michigan. Some good stock arrived from Canada. New York, and Ohlo. The Illinois and Missouri crops were light. The average range of car-lots was \$2,00@2,50 per brl. The soft, mild fall weather also injured cranberries, and made trade slow. The Wisconsin crop was light, having been touched by the early frosts, and considerable stock was received from the East, chiefly Cape Cod, where the supp

A much larger quantity of California green fruits was received than in the previous year. The receipts are estimated at 4,000,000 lbs,

Pears were plenty, and sold at \$2.00@5.00 per box. Peaches, plums, and quinces were also handled in small quantities, and generally came through in good condition. The California crop was a fair one, but same of the fruit was injured by the codling moth, which first appeared there in 1874, and threatens to do much damage. The local and shipping demand for these fruits has been excellent, and the season has been fairly profitable, though the loss in the fall by rot was rather severe.

TROPICAL PRUITS.

The sales of West India truits reached about \$200,000. This trade has grown very rapidly in the past two years. The bulk of the fruit now comes direct from New Orleans. The receipts of Jamaica and other West India Island bananas were larger than in any former year, and large quantities were sent to the interior towns, where this fruit was almost a novelty. Ten years ago twelve bunches of bananas made a big stock for this market. The average prices were \$1.50 @2.75 per bunch. Cocoanuts were plenty and higher than usual under a large demand from confectioners. Sales were made at \$40.00 @0.00 per 1,000. The receipts of pineapples were small. Nobody thought there was any money in them.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

A large and satisfactory business was done in lemons and oranges. Both fruits sold at a lower range of prices, but the loss by decay was much smaller than usual, and the fruit sold about as fast as it arrived. The receipts of lemons were the largest in the history of the trade, the crop being a good one. Lemons were the subject of some speculation early, but the fruit came forward so freely that there was little chance to make money on a rise. Sales were made at \$2.50@6.00, running up to \$8.00 late in June. The new crop of lemons and oranges is probably a fair one. The Valencia orange crop is expected to turn out fairly, in spite of the recent severe storms in Spain.

The Louisiana oranges were plenty, but arrived in rather poor order, especially in the first part of the season. Sales were made at \$5.00@6.00, runni

FISH.

and, in some instances, a very pronounced, advance in prices, and the aggregate sales for 1879 show 20 per cent increase over the total for the previous year, the figures being \$1,800,000 as against \$1,500,000 for 1878. That the year's business, does not make a better showing must be ascribed to the fact that during a considerable part of the year our dealers were unable to obtain supplies sufficient to meet the demand, which during the last half of the year at least was more active than for a number THERE HAS BEEN A GENERAL, at least was more active than for a number of seasons previous. The first six months saw a rather quiet market, with sales at a saw a rather quiet market, with sales at a very close margin; but as a whole the year has been the most profitable that the trade has enjoyed since 1873. The number engaged in the wholesale trade has been increased by one, and the capital now employed is given at \$850,000, which is an increase since 1878 of about \$50,000. Prices have averaged materially higher than for the previous season, the advance in mackerel and cod being the most marked. The catch of

but the fall catch was a partial failure, and the stock now on hand is less than one-half as large as a year ago. As in addition to the usual demand there is a liberal call from the as large as a year usual demand there is a liberal call from the Lower Lake ports, the chances are that prices of fresh-water fish will still further advance. One cause of the decreased supply of cured fish is the fact that each year a larger percentage of the catch is marksted in a fresh state. There is, however, an a fresh state. There is, however, and

And the beat were continued to the second through the second through the second to the second through the se undoubted decline in the lake fisheries, and it is so serious that those interested in the trade have asked. National legislation, that he indiscriminate catching, of fish at all the indiscriminate catching, of the state of the mesh so that the smaller fish can escape. At the beginning of the year No. 1. whitefish were quoted at \$3.50. The market slowly advanced until the middle of March, when prices stood at \$4.0004.50. From those figures there was no change until the latter part of May, when they stood at \$4.0004.50. From those figures there was no change until the latter part of May, when they stood at \$4.0004.50. They reacted to \$4.0004.10 in June, then advanced to \$4.0004.50 in September, and later advanced to september and september advanced to se

DRY GOODS. THE RALES OF THE PAST YEAR ow a material increase, being about 15 per transport increase of 7% per cent in gold over 1877, a volume of sales is estimated at \$52,000,000, dist \$40,000,000 for 1875. The capital empty of the business is estimated at about

an increase of 7% per cent in 604 over 13%. The volume of sales is estimated at \$52,000,000, against \$46,000,000 for 1375. The capital employed in the business is estimated at about \$30,000,000; a slight increase in the amount invested by leading houses being not far from equal to that lost in the Stettaner failure. No new firms have entered the ranks.

The current of business was generally steady, as compared with the changes in prices in other departments, and the trade was rather less profitable than in 1378, profits being pared closely. The above-noted increase was chiefly due to the expansion of trade in the autumn seasos, which opened earlier than usual, and was much the most active known in the history of the trade, especially in September.

The average advance in the prices of woolden and linen goods was about 15 per cent, but they are still cheaper than at the beginning of the War, and there is apparently room for a further improvement,—ertainly so if the cotton crop of last year were 5½ per cent short, as estimated by the United States Commissioner of Agriculture. The market at present is only moderately well supplied with goods, the superfluois stocks having been well worked down, and it would seem that there is not enough of the raw material available now to permit so much of an increase in production as to again glut the market with manufacture; goods. It is beginned to the production as to again glut the market with manufacture; goods. It is beginned to the production of the cost of prooffer the average along the the cost of profit, and the cost of p

European markets.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CITY
is steadily widening; still growing in additional custom from the old sections, and witnesses the advent of fresh buyers from places farther removed than the outakirts of the business area the previous year. The South is increasing her purchases with good crops and returning confidence. Dur area of trade extends eastward into Ohia and even as far as Pennsylvania, while the westward trade is augmenting rapidly with the development of mining and agricultural interests west of the Missouri. It appears probable that Chicago will ultimately control the entire drygoods trade of the Mississippi Valley, as the pivotal point of the whole Northwest. She has built up her trade out of the live, active men of the country, leaving the slow-going and poor-paying class to her competitors. The competition between this city and the East is not quite so sharp as it was two or three years ago, but is still close enough to cause the business to be conducted on small margins of profit.

We note a growing demand for the better class of goods, but as these are now supplied by domestic manufacturers, there is no increase in the sales of foreign goods. The latter have been on the decrease for two or three years past, though some revival is perceptible since the autumn set in. But the day of preference for foreign goods, simply because they are foreign, is rapidly passing away; and it is probable that within a few years our foreign importations of dry goods will be almost confined to the few articles, as silks, which are not manufactured in the United States.

WOOLEN GOODS.

terially higher than for the previous season, the advance in mackerel and cod being the most marked. The catch of LAKE FISH in the supply of herring was the greatest, the fall catch being a total failure. The receipts here during the fall scarcely exceeded 1,000 packages, while from 18,000 to 20,000 is the usual supply. Of whitefish and trout a fair number were taken in the spring, and the summer; but the fall catch was a partial failure, and the stock now on hand is less than one had in the summer and then much the author of the few articles, as silks, which are not manufactured in the United States.

WOOLEN GOODS.

This branch has ruled quite active, the volume of sales showing an increase of about 20 per cent. It is estimated at \$6,000,000, against \$5,000,000 in 1878. The capital has increased in prices of about 25 per cent, but it was chiefly in the latter part of the year, and there was a decline of 12½(@15 per cent in 1878, so that the average quotations of the two years were not far from being equal. The rise in prices was partly due to the higher east of wool the past three months. There has been only a small addition to the number of houses in the business.

The volume of trade was fair till anterial samples and then much the author of the wool in the summer than the summer catch was a partial failure, and then much the author of the state.

small addition to the number of nouses in the business.

The volume of trade was fair till autumn, and then much the most active demand set in that has ever been met with. Stocks were light to begin with, and goods could not be obtained rapidly emough to meet the wants of customers. Manufacturers had been losing money for two or three years previously, and in 1878 many of the woolen mills shut down entirely, or were running on short time. This decreased production, and the smaller supply was reduced to a very small point last spring creased production, and the smaller supply was reduced to a very small point last spring by the long, cold winter that preceded it.

The importations of foreign goods were light in 1879. These were nearly confined to farmer's satins and fine broadcloths,—not many of the latter, as they are not now in fashion. Imports are expected to increase, however, with higher prices on this side of the Atlantic. We note that the quality of domestic woolen goods is improving every year. They are now very little inferior, if at all, to the best foreign makes; and some lines are fully equal to the pest productions of the looms in the Old World. Very few failures occurred in the West the past year; and the trade generally is in a very prosperous condition.

of the looms in the Old World. Very few failures occurred in the West the past year; and the trade generally is in a very prosperous condition.

CARPETINGS

show a material increase it business. The volume of sales is estimated at \$3,30,000, on a capital of \$750,000. The trade was stendy during the first half of the year. It would have been more active the past four months if jobbers had been able to obtain supplies as fast as wanted. Carpets are luxuries in the use of which people economized pending hand times, and were unusually bare when the wave of prosperity came along. Hence the carpettrade was one of the first to feel the change. Business began to improve early in summer, and the demand has since been so active that it has left "no stock of any account" in the hands of either manufacturers, jobbers, or retailers. We might have drawn supplies from Europe to fill the blank, but the enormous duty, averaging 50,000 per cent, kept foreign goods out, especially as those of domestic manufacturers rate of good quality, having been vastly improved since the panie of 1873. Of course prices have advanced with us. Our manufacturers state that it bost 15c per yard more in November than in June last to make woolen carpets, and expect a further rise owing to the admitted scarcity of wool. They are now taking orders "at value" only. They have the market in their own hands, and will probably advance prices as far as they can without letting in foreign goods,—possibly beyond that limit. Additions are being made this winter to our loom capacity which will increase the provided that manufacturers are not hampered by a scarcity of yarn, of which they complained a few weeks ago.

Carpetings have advanced fogits per cent, estimated a few weeks ago.

Carpetings have advanced fogits per eent, coil-clots 15@20 per cent, and Chinese matings fully 50 per cent. The importations of the latter were very large in 1878, and prices went down to the lowest point ever known. The importations of last year were some 30 per cent less, which f

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

THE WHOLESALE MILLIFERY TRADE has been active and moderately profitable all through the year, the record of transactions showing an increase of about 10 per cent in the amount of sales, which is estimated at \$5,500,000, against \$5,000,000 in 1878, and \$4,900,000 in currency for 1977. The capital employed is about \$1,000,000, being not far from 18 per cent of the sales. There has been no material change in this respect, though one or two small houses have succumbed to the inevitable since our last.

Prices averaged a little higher than in 1878, chiefly on silk and weolen goods, and the whole advance on them was not sustained to the close of the rear. Manufactured articles exhibited little change in prices; the cost of manufacture was not materially higher than the previous year, the price of labor being the same as then. The millinery business did not beel the boom so much as many other lines of trade. There was a good, healthy demand throughout, and a material increase in September; but the sales of October were actually smaller than a year previous, owing to the hot, unsettled weather. It is noteworthy that business was helped by a much greater diversity of styles than ever before. It is not long since one or two leading patterns of hats sufficed for the staple attractions of a season's business. Now they are counted up "by dozens"; while the display of new features in the way of accessories is simply bewildering. The display is, however, justified by the facts in the case. The popular inste has undergone a marked cultivation within the past two or

weeks the bulk of the sales were as made a little telow the cost of product order to work off rather large stocks to room for the fall trade.

That season opened, however, about days earlier than usual, and was quite.

last half of the year was disappoints in one respect. Dealers looked for n quiry for the better class of goods wi turn of prosperous times; but no change has occurred in this respect, low and medium price goods having been mostly me THE COST OF PRODUCTION
has materially increased since the act

set in. The wages of labor have a on an average about 25 per cent dur past five months, and the cost of mater advanced from 20@50 per cent. The a in the price of manufactured goods is 20 per cent since the opening of the a cessation in the demand, stocks be smaller than for several years past. the new condition of things is evident it is understood that the capital em has been increased by about \$1,000,00 our last annual review, and that mostly the profits of the business. There ha no increase in the number of profits of the conditions of the tendent of the conditions of

firms, and no failures in the trade tal now engaged is estimated at \$6.00 and the volume of sales at \$14,000,000, ban increase of one-fifth in volume and third in selling proceeds from the bad. is almost entirely a matter of ho tion, perhaps more so than an the world outside of this city, and majority of our home population other. Nearly all our wholesale ho their own goods, and, without excetake a pride in the character of cles which permits no slop be served out to their of they are able to manufact cheaply because the latest-improve cry is used in every department; but not prevent the employment of arworkers in the factory and at home

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

the merchants report a very prosperous season,—one of the best they have ever experienced. Trade has been confinuously good throughout the year, with prices running very steady till the early fall, when they advanced suddenly 10@15 per cent. Country merchants have renewed stocks every month, and payments have been very promptly made, many dealers remitting the cash early in order to get the discount on long-time sales. The increase in business over 1878 is placed at 25@30 per cent. The gain in territory has been chiefly in the Southwest. Texas has been very thoroughly and successfully canvassed, and the Territories and States near the Rockies have ordered goods more largely than in former seasons. A new and promising trade has been opened with New Mexico, which calls for a special line of goods adapted to Mexican fashions and customs. Many of the goods sent to these far-off settlements are of the finest quality, for the well-to-dominers and ranchmen will have nothing else. The sales to the Northwest proper have far exceeded those of several years past.

A VERY LARGE BUSINESS was done in hats, especially in the fall, when they advanced. Straw goods sold well in summer, and the revival of the trade in burk goods was complete. Gloves have advanced 20@25 per cent, partly in sympathy with ray material, and the demand the past fall has been so great that it has been an effort to get the goods fast enough to meet the order. Furs started well in the autumn, and the jobbers distributed a very large stock, but the last two months of mild weather have injured the business of the fetallers, and cut off the late trade of the wholesale houses, though their season was about over before the middle of November. Seal and prime mink have advanced materially, while there has not been a marked change in common fur goods.

The number of firms engaged in this line of goods was increased to eleven. The lievested capital is placed at \$1,750,000, and the manufacturers of fur goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CRO

BOOTS AND SHOES. have been in steadily increasing demand, and in the latter part of the year the productive capacity was fully taxed to meet the enhanced requirement of purchasers. The volume of sales is estimated at \$17,000,000, against a little less than \$15,000,000 in 1858. The working capital is now about \$5,000,000, an increase of 10 per cent; it includes the money invested in the process of manufacturing.

The current of business was good the first-half of the year, exhibiting a slight improve-

The current of business was good the first-half of the year, exhibiting a slight improvement upon the activity of 1878, which at that time was unparalleled. There was a regular "boom" in the demand during August and September, which kept many hands employed far into the night in tilling orders. The demand fell of somewhat during October and November, being checked by the pleasant weather of those months. It was again good in December. The business of the past five months has been so large in the aggregate that some stocks are now worked down to a low point, the manufacturers not being able to obtain stock as rapidly as wanted. For some time past there have been "no stocks" of leather either East or West, and local tanners found it impossible to keep page with the orders pouring in upon them. This has checked he manufacture of boots and shees, and possibly acted as a preventive to a material advance in the wages of labor. The cost of production has increased Mess per cent, but this is chiefly owing to the rise in leather and other material.

Each succeeding year shows a larger percentage of goods of

CLOTHING. THIS DEPARTMENT

not even ex

S, CAPS, AND FURS.

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ding year shows a larger per-Ods of OME MANOFACTURE items of sales. Nearly all the old are now made here, and the of ladies' wear is now confiscity on an extensive scale, inced only about three years been claimed that our goods

West RUBBER GOODS

are now a very important item in the trade.
They have advanced about \$5050 per cent,
and a still further rise is expected, as the raw
material has advanced 90@100 per cent, and
the country is bare of goods. The higher
prices have checked, the inquiry someprices have checked, the inquiry someprices have the demand depends rather
on the weather than upon cost, and
it is considered probable that stocks will be
unusually low before the spring. The sharp
advance is only a natural reaction from previous duliness. In 1878 prices were so very
low that there was little inducement to gather
gum. The resulting smallness in supply atgum. The resulting smallness in supply atreacted the attention of speculators, who now
control stocks and dictate prices. The market
reacted in December, the supply proving to
be more liberal than was expected.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

THE TOTAL SALES
were about \$5,000,000, on a capital of \$850,000.
The gain in the wholesale trade is estimated be about 10 per cent. The season was a ditable one, though there was a general fall in prices early in the year, and they did not rally till about the middle of October, when a rather sharp reaction occurred in many articles that had been remarkably low. At the close of the year the price-list exhibits few changes when compared with the one followed in December, 1878. The fluctua-ions have been due quite as much to speculation as to anything else, and it cannot be said that drugs and chemicals, with a few exceptions, have taken a very active part in the The most notable event of the year, per-

haps, was the repeal by Congress of the duty on quinine, which took effect on July 1. THE GREAT AGUE KILLER old previous to this date at \$3.65@3.75 per soil previous de after it both in this country and Europe, large orders having been sent abroad. As soon as the free quinine besent abroad. As soon as the free quinine became plenty in this country prices weakened, and closed fully \$1.00 lower than
in December, 1878, at \$2.6062.65 per oz. The
stock in this country has accumulated
faster than many expected, partly in consequence of the demand falling short of calculations. It was given out early that quantine
could not be made in this country without
Uncle Sam's protection, but since the repeal
of the import tax a prominent Eastern house
is understood to be getting ready to manufacture it.

is understood to be getting to facture it.

A remarkable change is toted in shellacs, which advanced over 100 per cent during the year in consequence of large sale and a short stock in Calcutta, which caused a heavy there.

CONFECTIONARY.

THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

The volume of Business.

The volume of Business.

The open of about 15 per cent over that of 1878, which is chiefly an actual increase in the quantity of goods handled. Prices remain nearly the same as a year ago, the advance being only in heeping with that in the raw material. The aggregate sales are estimated at \$2,50,000. The great bulk of all the good sold here are made in this city, Chicago representing in this interest the larges manufactories in the United States. Their business extends all the way to the Pacific States and the Gulf the way to the Pacific Sates and the Gulf
Mexico. Working on vary close margins
Lumber, ft. 5811PMENTS.
Lumber, ft. 786.588,893 of profit, our dealers haw really captured from those of the seaboar the trade of the Great West. In this effect, the reputable merchant has also had to compete with some small manufacturers, who by a rather free use of starch, terra-alba, et., have been able to sell "goods" at less than the nominal cost of the raw material. We are warranted in saying that the confections of our leading firms are strictly pure.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE. CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

THE TRADE IN CEOCKERY,
glassware, lamps, etc., shows a decided reaction from the unsatisfactory conditions
which obtained from 1873 into 1878, improving some during the latter year. The volume
of sales increased 15@20 per cent, being estimated at \$3,000,000 for 1873, against \$2,500,000
the previous year. The capital employed in
the business is estimated at \$550,000,—being
an increase of 10 per cent. No new firms
have entered the wholesale department of
the trade during the past twelve months, and
no failures have been noted.

Business was quiet, sometimes dull, during
the first half of the year, and prices were
very low; being nearly the lowest ever

the first half of the year, and prices were very low; being nearly the lowest ever known. About the beginning of August a large demand set in, which was sustained to the close of the year, and prices advanced some, though they have not been marked up in proportion to increased cost. Domestic manufacturers have advanced their prices 10@25 per cent, and new price-lists are now the order of the day, especially in glassware. We note that the demand is now running more to fine goods than for many years past, and to fancy articles for decorative purposes. Porcelain ware is now much sought after. Many new and attractive designs have been recently brought out by English and French manufacturers, in marked contrast to the Chinese patterns, which are substantially we same as 150 years ago.

JEWELRY. h the volume of goods soud is reported for 1870, and the aggregate of values was fully 15 per cent greater than the previous year; This is chiefly because there are more houses in the trade. Six firms have opened out dur-ing the year, and two have falled; leaving an rease of two in materials and two in jew-

The course of trade has been irregular. Some have done less than in 1878, but the majority more. Trade was rather tame during the first five months, but became active in June and July; and was much more animated in the autumn than ever before in the in June and July; and was much more animated in the autumn than ever before in the history of the trade. The increase in the demand entailed a corresponding drain upon manufacturers. The extent of it may be inferred from the statement that one watch company was about 140,000 movements behind their orders at the beginning of last month. Few persons have even a remote idea of the

MAGNITUDE OF THE BUSINESS MAGNITUDE OF THE BUSINESS in this city. The whole jobbing trade of the West seems to be gathering here, and Eastern manufacturers are establishing agencies here, as the only way to obtain a share in it. Our jobbing trade in jewelry is now conceded to be larger than that of New York City, and in time-pleces the business is almost equally large, both for domestic and foreign makes,—the latter yielding more and more every year to the former. It is a fact that watch-movements have been made here which could be, and were, offered in Europe at lower prices than equal qualities made in Switzerland.

LEATHER. BUT LITTLE INCREASE IN SALES over 1878 is claimed by jobbers, but, as a whole, the past season has been by far the most prosperous of any they have experi-enced since 1873. The year opened on lower rices than had been known since before the War of the Rebellion, and the first three months of the year saw a smaller volume of business than for any corresponding period since Chicago assumed importance as a leather market. During April business began to "pick up" a little, and from that time down to the close of October there was continuous improvement in the demand and a steady hardening of prices. No quotable advance was established, however, until May; then the market moved up ic. From the beginning of June till the close of November the advances were frequent, and at the close of the year values show an aggregate advance from the lowest point of fully 5c per foot in harness and upper, and of 9@10c per Ib in

from the lowest point of fully 5c per foot in harness and upper, and of 9@10c per 1b in sole leather,—an appreciation of more than 30 per cent. Calf and kip skins are 15@18c higher than in May last, while sheepskins have advanced \$2.00@2.50 per dozen. An advance in findings of 5@10 per cent has also been established. As stocks of leather and skins are exceedingly light throughout the country, the outlook appears favorable to the permanence of present prices. The

DEPLETED CONDITION OF STOCKS is due, first, to the fact that at the beginning of 1879 scarcely more than one vat in ten throughout the United States was running, because tanners could not get for their leather the cost of production; secondly, the exports during the first six months of the year were unprecedentedly large; and, lastly, because the demand from manufacturers has been remarkably heavy. The extension of the foreign trade has proved an important factor in bringing about the marked improvement in values of leather. During the first three months of the year the shipments abroad were larger by about a quarter of a million pounds than for any previous three months, aggregating 388,723 sides, or 6,879,522 lbs, against 315,108 sides, or 5,041,648 lbs, for 1878, and 3,678,603 lbs for the same period in 1877. Since 1878 the exportation of leather has increased nearly 100 per cent. The decline in the jobbing trade is accounted for by the fact of the superior workmanship and the relative cheapness of the goods now turned out by

jobbing trade is accounted for by the fact of the superior workmanship and the relative cheapness of the goods now turned out by manufacturers. The year's sales, exclusively by jobbers, reached \$1,500,000.

LUMBER. THE RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS of lumber and shingles in this city for the

626,735,118 an The shipments are underestimated, owing to the fact that all lumber shipped is reckoned as green in making up the reports, while there are several thousand feet more dry than green in a car-load. The shipments of lum-ber last year probably exceeded 9,000,000,000

eet. The lake receipts were 1,351,492,000 feet lumber, and 588,362,000 shingles. The Lumberman's Exchange gives the following statement of the receipts from the different ports:

mant of the receipts from the different ports:

| Lumber, Lumber, Shingles, 1879. 1878. 1879. 1878. 1879. 1878. 1879. 1878. 1879. 1878. 1879. 1878. 1879. 1878. 1879. 1878. 1879. 18

some, though they have not been marked up in proportion to thereessed cost. Domestic manufacturers have advanced their prices loss per cent, and new loss are now the order of the day, especially in a servence of the three that the demand is now running more to fine goods than formany years past, and to fancy articles for decerative purposes, and to fancy articles for decerative purposes. Many new ware is now much sought after. Many new ware is now much sought after recently brought out by the first marked contrast to the Chinese patterns, which are substantially the same as 150 years ago.

MUSIC.

THE THADE IN MUSICAL ESPHIMENTS has been a very irregular one in point of activity, the different houses not having shared alite in the centeral prosperity. With a met the bankess dragged during the greater jart of the year, and showed a decided in provenent only in the autum. With others there was a marked increase from spring orwand, and an almost surprising augment. The extremes noted were 12 per cent in one case and about 27 per cent in the other, string an average of not far from 20 per cent, and show the provided of the direct of the complant of the session of the contrast of the

igan, 200,000,000; to all other points, 500,000,000.

PRICES WERE SO LOW

In April, May, and June that consignors lost money on almost every cargo, and they soon reduced shipments and went very largely into piling and drying staff at the mills. The quantity of lumber handled at the cargomarket was 324,108 m ft, against 321,132 m ft in 1878 and 294,434 m ft in 1877. Of lath, 17,698 m in 1879, against 32,418 m in 1878 and 39,983 m in 1879, sagainst 32,418 m in 1878 and 39,983 m in 1877. The plan of selling at home has become so popular with manufacturers that many think the offerings of green lumber

affoat here will never again reach the magnitude that they have in years past.

The local receipts were the largest in the trade's history, being 25 percent greater than in 1878, and are believed to have been four times the quantity ever received at any other port for sale in a single season. The demand has exceeded that of any one other year, not excepting 1872. The fall trade could not have been better, and prices have advanced since July 40@50 per cent, with a fair prospect of a slight rise before another regular season opens. The shortage West and favorable freights to Misseuri River points brought an enormous trade here from all the States in that quarter, and the sales to Illinois, Indiana, and other adjacent States were very largely increased over those of any one of the preceding years since 1873. The consumers in Illinois and surrounding States had really refused to buy freely in 1878, preferring to get out of debt first, but the abundant crops this last season filled their pockets with money, and, finding their estates sadly in need of repairs and improvements, they rushed to the markets with the true Western vim, and took a big proportion of the receipts. Prices advanced sharply under such a brisk demand, and there was no wavering in the course of the market afterwards, except a decline in common grades afloat just at the close of the navigation season. The advance was very rapid, especially in the higher qualities, which were relatively scarce, with an unexpected increase in demand. Fencing fully recovered from the neglect of a few seasons past, due to the preference of the farmers for the wire fence, and is now quoted higher than for several years back in the month of January. Lath advanced 80 percent from the lowest yard price of the year, and closes nearly 60 per cent higher than in December, 1878.

\*\*TARD PRICES.\*\*

YARD PRICES.

The following table gives a comparison of yard prices:

April to Dec., Dec., July, 1879. 1879. 1878. 1879. 1

warted the park of it in the latter part of the season,

The shingle men appear satisfied with the season, though they had reason to complain early. The stock here was large on the opening of navigation, and the receipts of the first four months sold at unprofitably low prices, but the market advanced in August, and closed at 50@55 per cent above the early decline. Shingles sold in the earlier months at \$1.40@1,90 per m, and since August at \$1.90 @2.50, closing at \$2.20@2.45.

@2.50, closing at \$2.20@2.45.

THE STOCK OF LUMBER
in the 91 local yards Dec. 1, the date of the
last report, was 481, 129,208 ft. against 410,773,860 ft on Jan. 1 a year ago. That of shingles
was 164,028,000, against 300,770,5000 last January. Of lath, 45,633,485, and on the first of
last year 41,272,300. The stock has probably
been reduced slightly since the 1st of Decemher. That of lumber and lath is the heaviest
ever carried in winter, but trade now is unusually good, and the outlook for spring is so
bright that the big supplies cause no uneasiness. ness.

The average freight rate to Muskegon was about \$1.41, against \$1.11 in 1878. Sallors' wages averaged \$2.03 per day, and in the previous year \$1.71.

COAL.

THE SEASON OF 1879 saw the lowest prices for coal that ever were we have a year of very small returns, or no the second to have a year of very small returns, or no the second have been as the second to have been as the second to have been as the second to have been as the second have been as an actual loss, but to the retulers it proved to be the most profitable year that they have experienced since its proved to be the most profitable year that they have experienced since its provided to the provided to t known, anthracite selling \$1.00 per ton below the cheapest rates for 1878. To the producer it was a year of very small returns, or no returns at all, mining during much of the season having been carried on at

OILS, PAINTS, AND GLASS. the past year has been a fairly prosperous one, the volume of business showing an in-crease of fully 20 per cent, while in values

there has been an appreciation of at least 20 per cent. The first six months of the year were marked by no more than the ordinary demand, while prices ruled lower than at any demand, while prices ruled lower than at any previous period within the past twenty years; but with the beginning of August was seen a gradual revival of trade and a general upward movement of prices. From the 1st of September until the close of the year the demand for goods was sharp, and the advance in prices was rapid and continuous. During that period the volume of sales was at least 40 per cent greater than for the corresponding months of 1878, and the appreciation in values since July has been from 40 to 50 per cent. Whether or not prices have been carried to an unwarrantably high level the near future will determine. Indeed some lines aiready show signs of a reaction, and it would not be surprising to see a pretty general, if not a very considerable, reduction. The business is in the same hands as a year ago, there having been no failures nor any new firms; but the capital has been increased to the extent of 10 per cent,—chiefly by the addition of accruing profits. The total value of the goods sold is given at \$5,000,000, and the capital at \$800,000. The year has been the most prosperous of any since the panic.

THE RECEIPTS OF PETROLEUM OIL THE RECEIPTS OF PETROLEUM OIL

perous of any since the panic.

THE RECEIPTS OF PETROLEUM OIL.

were 140,000 bris, against 115,000 bris for 1878, and 100,000 bris for 1877. The sales of the leading house here reached a total of 80,000 bris. Opening prices were 12½ of or 110 test, 15c for Illinois legal test, 18½ of for 100 test, 15c for Illinois legal test, 18½ of or snow white, 19½ of for Elaine, and 19½ of 173 test. Quotations remained unchanged until the middle of March, when there was a decline of ½c. From that time the market steadily declined until July, when 110 test sold at 8½ c. and 150 test at 11½ c. These were the lowest prices of the year. There was but little further change until the latter part of September, from which date the market steadily crept upward until the 1st of December, when 110 test was quoted at 18½ c and 150 test at 17½ c. The sharp advance since September was mainly attributable to speculative activity, as neither the export demand nor the home consumption has increased materially, while the production was larger than for any previous year since petroleum became an article of commerce. During the summer and fall the production averaged from 60,000 to 65,000 bris per day. This quantity was at least 50 per cent in excess of the consumptive demand, and prices for a long period had been below the actual cost of production. In September speculators stepped in, and during the past three months the market has been entirely under their control. The year closed with 110 test selling at 18½ c and 150 test at 17½ c.

THE PRICE OF TURPENTINE

THE PRICE OF TURPENTINE
ruled very low during most of the year, and
at one time touched 28c,—the lowest price
known for many years. The opening quotation was 38c. In February it advanced to 34c,
and in April—under an active export demand—to 36c. In May it fell off to 31c, and
later in the season to 28c. During October
and November speculators at the producing
points bought up all the available supply, and
straightway "cornered" the market. Under
their manipulations the price was run up to
58c. But they were not able to hold it there.
The high price of the article had the effect to
call out every gallon the country could produce, and under the weight of the increased
offerings the market broke, prices dropping
off 10c per gallon in a single week. Later the
market recovered a little, and closed at 48c.

LINSKED OIL

market recovered a little, and closed at 48c.

LINSKED OIL.

ruled higher than for 1878. The opening price, 61c, was the lowest of the year. It advanced to 70c in February, where it remained until the latter part of April, when it declined to 67c. In June the price again moved up to 70c, but fell back to 6tc in August. From the beginning of October until the first week in November the market advanced 18c, 83c being reached. The year dosed at 78c for boiled. The production in Cheago of linseed oil has been increased fully one-third, new mills with a capacity of 50 brl per day having been creeted within the year. The mills now in operation are capable of turning out 150 brls a day. There was but little fluctuation in the price of

during the spring and summer months, the market lingering in the vicinity of 52c for extra. During October and November the market advanced to 65c, and later to 67c, at which figure the year closed. Chicago produces annually about 50,000 bris of lard oil.

The trade in

so dwindled away that at the beginning of 1879 out of a total of 700 blast-furnaces in the United States, 440 were out of blast and only a part of the 260 were required to run on full time. In the meanwhile prices had declined from \$54.00 in October, 1873, to \$20.50 per ton in October, 1878, and all along the way were scattered wrecks of fortunes. As it was the first to feel the blight of panic, so was it the first to feel the benefits of returning prosperity. From the 1st of January up to the 1st of June there had been a gradual improvement in the consumptive demand. During that period about all of the surplus stock in this country (at the close of 1878 the surplus amounted to 516,000 tons) had quietly been picked up, and midsummer found supplies reduced to smaller limits than had previously been known since the American pigliron trade had assumed importance. In July, when consumers began to realize that prices must go higher, and began to contract ahead for supplies, it was found that the furnaces and mills in operation were insufficient to meet current requirements. Then the upward movement of prices set in. During August and September prices advanced \$4.0025.00 per ton, and they continued to work upward until the close of the year, when they showed an aggregate advance over the lowest prices of 1878 of \$20.50 per ton. In no previous period in the history of the iron trade of the United States has the advance been so rapid and so great, in such a short space of time. Producers claim that the cost of production is from \$5.00260 per ton more than a year ago, and that only an unlooked-for decline in consumption can force prices to a point that will not leave a fair margin of profit.

THE RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO of pig-iron have been about \$30,000 tons—an increase over 1878 of \$00.600 per cent. The year opened at \$22.50 for No. 1 Lake Superior, and closed at \$45.00.—an advance of over 100 per cent. The general revival of prosperity throughout the country justifies the expectation of continued activity in the linon t

HARDWARE,

THE HARDWARE MERCHANTS report a very prosperous year. The average increase in the volume of business of 1878 was about 25@30 per cent. Trade was very good during the first six months, though prices showed little improvement, and many articles depreciated in value. But in July business in all departments suddenly increased, and from that time on trade has been very heavy, the sales in the fall far exceeding those of several previous years in the same time, and have continued large to the same time, and have continued large to ceeding those of several previous years in the same time, and have continued large to date. Some merchants remark that the ton-nage sold in the last six months is larger han that of any former like period in their ecollection. Nearly all lines of goods have oppreciated in value. The advance is due appreciated in value. The advance is due largely to the great rise in the price of iron, which enters into the manufacture of the bulk of stock belonging under this head. Goods also had been very low,—many of them selling below cost, or so near it that the production had been greatly reduced, and as soon as the market began to show signs of activity these articles stiffened in value. The surplus of goods, which many supposed to be enormous, was soon exhausted, and provided in the surplus of goods, with merchants finding it difficult to get goods fast enough to fill their orders. The trade were unprepared for the sudden change, and manufacturers are now far behind with their orders.

The total sales of all lines under this head are placed at \$24,500,000. Capital, \$6,500,000.

SHELF HARDWARE, ETC.

Including shelf hardware, cutlery, metals, nails, and some other lines, the aggregate sales are believed to have reached \$12,000.

SHELF HARDWARE, ETC.

Including shelf hardware, cutlery, metals, nails, and some other lines, the aggregate sales are believed to have reached \$12,000,000. The capital employed is increased to \$3,500,000. The net profit of the season's work will average about 20/025 per cent. All kinds of cheap hardware, like japanned, bronzed, and ordinary grades of malieable and cast goods, advanced materially in sympathy with iron. All the metals augmented in value after July 1. Tin-plates, which had been extremely low previously, rose about 36 per cent in the fall, and the English market quickly responded, in spite of the labor troubles and sharp competition over there. The direct imports of tin-plates to Chicago were larger than in any former year. This was done largely through the medium of the Eastern importing houses, but at a saving in freight and other expenses, which made it possible to mark the goods close to New York figures. The advance in pig-tin was nearly equal to that of common iron. This article is chiefly controlled by a few parties, and is often subject to speculation, but the great advance is due largely to the increased demand from the United States. The consumption in this country in 1879 is estimated at 10,000 tons. Ingot copper rose 40@50 per cent from an extremely low price. Sheet zinc advanced about 60 per cent during the year. The manufacture of sheet zinc is controlled by one tich firm, which is protected by a duty of 2½¢ per ib, and regulates prices for this country. On this account the imports of late years have been very small.

An important advance in lead is also noted. In January the price was \$8.75 per 100 fbs for pig-lead, and in March sales were made at \$3.00, the market weakening under large supplies. The market then turned, and closed at \$5.50,—an advance of \$8% per cent from the lowest price of the year.

WIRE ADVANCED

about one-half, with a remarkably increased demand for it for binding grain, and many tons were shipped to the Pacific Coast, Idaho, and Texas for fencing purposes. Sheet-iron sold at \$2.75 rates Aug. 1, and is now \$5.00. In the fall it was hard to keep a respectable stock on hand. It advanced 60 per cent from January prices, and \$0 from the lowest figure of the year.

Nails advanced 100@125 per cent. Of course they were affected directly by the rise in iron, but there was also a very brisk call for them, and the orders piled up rapidly on sellers' hands. Nails sold last winter at \$2.00 rates, and rose slowly in summer, but the big advance began after July. They sold in the fall at \$3.90, and advanced about ten days ago to \$4.50 rates. WIRE ADVANCED

during the spring and summer months, the market lingering in the vicinity of 52e for extra. During October and November the market advanced to 65c, and later to 67c, at which figure the year closed. Chicago produces annually about 50,000 bris of lard oil. The trade in white LEAD was fairly active early in the year, the demand being stimulated by the prevalence of the manufacturers underly found themselves besieged by buyers, with the demand gradually improving till late in July last. Then manufacturers suddenly found themselves besieged by buyers, with a scarcity of material, and the market advanced in the two following months with almost alianning rapidity, fully 90,8100 per cent for common bar, the manufacturer there was always one or who would not abide by the prices agree on by the Association, and in January the body determined to put the

average rise on iron being about 60 per cent. Furnaces that had lain idle for years were put in blast as fast as ore could be obtained, and many manufacturers, finding themselves unable to fulfill their contracts, actually purchased iron in England to send to their crastomers. Thus they failed to practice the protection they had preached for more than half a century. The English market advanced in sympathy, but the rise here was sufficient to make it profitable to import foreign iron in rather free quantities, which soon checked the upward movement of prices on the seaboard, and some low grades have since receded a few notches from the highest point. Considerable English iron was imported direct to Chicago.

Within the past few days rails, steel, and some kinds of merchandise iron have advanced in Pittsburg in sympathy with pig metal, and a general advance in rates is expected early in January.

The enormous increase in the demand for railroad supplies is believed to be the most powerful cause of the great reaction in iron. The older roads have taken vast quantities of the metal, and more miles of railroad have been constructed in the United States the past year than in any previous one since 1873.

The advance in steel was 15@20 per cent. The sales to the West were larger than in any year following the panic, the merchants estimating the increase at 50@60 per cent. The number of heavy hardware and iron firms is the same as last year, and the aggregate invested capital is increased to \$2,250,000. The total sales of merchandise, iron, railroad supplies, and heavy hardware are estimated to have reached \$9,000,000.

Others hardware.

railroad supplies, and heavy hardware are estimated to have reached \$9,000,000.

OTHER HARDWARE.

The dealers in saddlery, carriage, and cabinet hardware report a successful season, and a decided recovery from the depression that has existed for some years back. The saddlery business increased in volume about 25 per cent, and prices advanced 15@20 per cent. Two new houses were added to the list. The sales of the above-named goods aggregated nearly \$1,100,000 or a capital of \$400,000.

STOVES.

The sales of stoves, including furnaces, are placed at \$2,400,000. The increase in business is about 25 per cent, and in prices 20 per cent. The advance has not been equal to the rise in material, which many thought would not be maintained, but if present rates for iron are held a proportional rise in stoves is expected early the present year. The season was profitable, because the goods were manufactured before the advance in iron took place. There are twelve regular stovehouses in the city.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

THE DEALERS IN MATERIALS
for building generally report an increase in business, and a more satisfactory season than the one preceding. The aggregate sales were about \$1,250,000.

Manufacturers estimate that the production of common building brick was increased about 30 per cent. The year opened with a small stock of old brick, the yards having been closed several weeks in 1878 to curtail manufacture, and the building business was delayed in the early part of the past year in consequence of the scarcity and high price of brick. In January the price was \$6.75 per 1,000, and the remnant of the stock left in April was closed out at \$7.25@7.50. New brick opened in May at \$5.50, and fell to \$4.25@4.75 in July under a large outturn, recovering in August, and selling af \$6.25@7.00 in the fall,—ru advance of about 50 per cent from the lowest prices. The advance in August was partially offset by the rise in wages, and it is calculated that the cost of making brick was about \$1.00 per 1,000 more than in 1878. The brick men received more money for their product, but they made large contracts in summer for future delivery, hence did not profit greatly by the sudden advance in the fall. They expect to get good prices for the stock left over, which is estimated at 26,000,000.

LIME WAS DULL in the first five months, owing to the searcity of brick, but trade was good in the latter part of the season. Prices averaged about 5c per brh higher, but against this rise was the increased cost of manufacturing, and the season illogether does not seem to have been much more profitable than the one preceding it. In January the price of bulk lime was 65c per

fall the price advanced to the per Dr.

The cement dealers report an increase in sales and a satisfactory season, though prices did not bulge. Common cements were very steady throughout the year at \$1.25 per very steady throughout the year partial coments.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

during the preceding year, and fully 40 per cent greater than at any time since the panic of 1573. Collections were better than for many years, and, upon the whole, dealers enjoyed an active, lucrative season, and a firm feeling pervaded the market. The prices on domestic goods ranged about 10@19 per cent higher, while Kentucky grades, one and two rears old, were about 20 per cent in advance on figures ruling one year aro. The canital · NATIVE WINES

is a rapidly growing one. Wine-making in the United States is now an admitted success, and the consumption during the past year has been only limited by the surpply. The State of California is the chief source of our native wines, and the following items about the industry there may be of interest: Number of vines, 45,000,000, growing on 60,000 acres, ewned by 4,000 proprietors, and employing 10,000 adult workmen. About 60,000 persons altigether are supported by this industry. The capital invested in vineyards, plant, buildings, stock, etc., is \$50,000,000. The State consumes annually 2,500,000 gallons, which exceeds the quantity of French wines imported by the United States. Los Angeles County pressed and distilled over 6,000,000 lbs of grapes last year; the native brandles are often superior to the imported.

TOTAL WHOLESALE SALES.

THE GRAND AGGREGATS.

The total wholesale sales noted above foot up a total of \$341,025,000, which includes estimates in a few cases where it was not possible to closely approximate, on account of the difficulty of separating the different departments. The following figures about represent the aggregate business of the past three

The increase of last year over 000,000; or 21 per cent.

The above figures are the total selling value of goods from first hands, and do not include econd sales, which would largely swell the

THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED in the conduct of the wholesale business is about \$2,500,000 greater than a year ago. This would give a total of \$62,000,000, or 21½ per cent of the business done. This, however, includes, as above stated the capital employed in manufacturing in several branches, as in boots and shoes and clothing. Making suitable allowance for his fact, the capital employed strictly in handling is about 17 per cent of the total business transacted.

generally supposed by the world outside. The augment is only 4.4, scarcely 6.5 per cent, as compared with 1878. The reason is that the great majority of our local manufacturers did not feel the boom till rather late in the year, and with many of them. ers did not feel the boom till rather late in the year, and with many of them there has not been an advance in prices sufficient to compensate for a general shrinkinge in the latter part of the preceding year. The current of business has, however, much improved, and a material advance in prices is the recent order of the day. The important industry, hog-packing, shows a marked falling off, through the perversity of the men who remained idle for a formight in what is usually the hight of the

IRON AND STEEL

AT THE DATE OF OUR LAST Annual Review we noted a de

closed. Both the rolling mills in this city haps the heaviest sufferers since the last panic. The wood departments have experienced a good, healthy trade, but at a relatively slight appreciation in prices. Workers in staumfitting apparatus galvanized inton, printing presses, foundries and wagon manufactures report an active trade from the Far West; while numerous orders from the extreme South were sent in and filled. Some of our steamfitting firms have completed large contracts in Eastern and Southern relatives.

We note a marked improvement in the labor market, except in the packing regions, above referred to. A considerable addition has been made to the number of workers in nearly all directions, and wages have been advanced in several departments. The class of men who may be called the "unwillingthy idle" is now practically abolished, and the greenback movement has faded into insignificance in company, the few fossils who still cling to the idea being unable to find anything more substantial than an each to follow them.

The activity in railroad building the past year has not been paralleled since 1873, and some of the prominent people in the trade estimate that 25,000 miles of new road will be constructed in this country in the next five years. The number of miles of railroad built in a series of years is here given: Six thousand miles in 1872 to Nov. 7: \$2.78 miles in 1875; 1.900 miles in 1870; 1.900 miles in 1870; 1.900 miles in 1872 to Nov. 7: \$2.78 miles in 1875; 1.900 miles in 1876; 1.900 miles in 1876.

THE PACKING.

THE PACKING OF MEGS
has been prosecuted a little less vigorously than during the previous year, which was much the most active in our previous shatory. Nearly two-thirds more hogs were cut in this city. The agreement, the number of our previous shatory and the repair of old ones, is in contention in the content of the content

THE PACKING.

THE PACKING OF MOSS
has been prosecuted a little less vigorously than during the previous year, which was much the most active in our previous history. Nearly two-thirds more host were cut in this city during is78 than in 187, and that his forward stride was very nearly maintained last year. It would have been surpassed had there been a corresponding increase in the supply of the raw material, and would have been fully equaled but for the sabor troubles at the packing-houses early in Norember, and again in December. The last named difference reduced our production shove one-half for the last two weeks. Our packers have yet further increased their facilities, though their working capacity was not much more than half employed in 1876, except during a few unusually active days. The increase referred to consists more in the direction of facilities for handling and storing the product than in the number affecting the product that the product that the product that the product the product that the product that the product the product that

lefrigerat

Bracket and molding mulactures.

75,000 280,000 11,500

140,000 30,000 22,000 90,000

IRON AND WOOD.

SUMMARY.

80 \$ 2,574,000 16 7,174,000

2,750,000 217,000

550,00

Total ..... 122 \$13,840,000 4,587 \$22,822,000 Total, 1878. 117 \$13,910,500 4,501 \$22,083,000

OTHER METALS THAN IRON.

IN REVIEWING THE METAL MARKET, we find few new features worthy of special mention. The volume of business transacted was larger than ever before known, and on

210 per cent was obtained. The stocks of

ate at present are only fair, and a few rs predict an early rise in quotations, and electrotype founders did an unu-

120,000 950,000

119,000

870,000

110,000

**30,000** 

4,000

THE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS
erected during the past year was a trifle flarger than for the year preceding. In our estimated cost of new buildings no account has been taken of the United States Custom-

House, Cook County Court-House, and City-Hall,—they being figured in the totals of 1878. Following is a

Number of improvements and ad 50. Cost of improvements and ad 745,000. "Total cost of new building rovements, and additions, \$6,745,000.

BRICK AND STONE.

of trade the volume of business transacted was larger than at any time since 1873; the

was larger than at any time since 1873; the general tone of the market was one of firmness, and manufacturers were realizing at a slight appreciation on prices current one year ago. Especially is this true of the brick interest, it being estimated that about 140,-000,000 brick were manufactured, being an increase of 30,000,000 over the year previous. The season of 1879 was a favorable one, and work was continued until Oct. 15. The stock of brick on hand on Dec. 1 was 33,700,000; of this 8,000,000 have since been sold and delivered. Prices in the early part of the season ranged at 34,50@7.00 per 1,000, the average price during the season being \$6.00 per 1,000, and the market closed firm at \$7.00. Labor was 25@ beingher than in 1875.—Wages ranging at \$1.75@2.50 per day. A Laborers' Association was formed during the early spring, and sev-

Vault-light manufac's... Tel. instrument manufac'rs...

as-fixtur

Bheet-meta

1,250 16,120,000

400 \$ 1,235,000

1,319,000

375,000

80,000

1,085 853 232

622,000

565,000

fagon and car-

fited by It.

Foremost Estab-

lishments.

Dealers Have Prospered.

Review of the Work Accomplished by the Leading Jewelers, Hat and Cap Merchants, and Others.

Clance at the Leading Manufacturing Interest

A Fine Showing by the Makers of Harvesting Hachinery.

Something About the Big Business

Done by Certain of the Most

Successful Railroads.

An Interesting and Valuable Exhibit of

What the Life and Fire Insurance

Companies Have Ac-

complished.

Leading Merchants, Manufacturers, and Corporations in Every Prominent

It is appropriate, in connection with THE

PRIBUNE'S Annual Review the present year,

o note the business and general prosperity

of representative wholesale commercial

nouses, manufacturing establishments, cor-

porations, etc. This has been carefully done

below, the institutions there mentioned being foremost in their various lines in Chicago They are establishments that have deserved-ly enjoyed the confidence of the West, and, being in excellent condition in spite of the season of trade depression through which the Nation has just passed, have been ad-

mirably situated to obtain full benefit of the great business revival now upon us. They

are institutions identified with all that is honorable and prosperous in Chicago, and are unmistakably the leaders in their respective

lines. The retailers, jobbers, and consumers of the West will find them institutions with

whom it is both a pleasure and a profit to do

edition to-day can do no greater service than in sowing broadcast additional fame and rep-

utation for the various enterprises mentioned

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC. A. 1. STEWART & CO.

In the latter part of 1876 profound interest was excited here and elsewhere by the an-

ment that A. T. Stewart & Co., the

business, and THE TRIBUNE's immense

mighty whole; a profitable credit alike to its proprietors and to the West.

J. V. PARWELL & CO.

The pioneer dry-goods house of Chicago, as might naturally have been expected, profited greatly by the universal revival of business last year, and secured an increase of trade amounting to fully 25 per cent more than that of the previous twelve months. J. V. Farwell & Co. is a firm that has grown up with Chicago. It has known the trials by fire, has comfortably faced panies, and has moved steadily on to prosperity in common with the grand advancement of the city itself. For more than a quarter of a century, an extraordinary time for this Western world of ours, the housein question has been intimately identified with all that is substantial and progressive in Chicago. The history of the firm is joint history with the story of Western growth and enterprise. It managers have been men of public prominence and esteem ever since this city commenced to challenge the attention and admiration of Christendom. It is liberal and honorable in its dealings, and always retains the trade it once secures. Its present mammoth establishment, at the intersection of Mouroe and Market streets, is stocked with the fabrics of every clime to an extent and variety second to none in the West. The location of the firm at the point in question has resulted in drawing other houses there, until the vicinity has grown

extent and variety second to none in the West. The location of the firm at the point in question has resulted in drawing other houses there, until the vicinity has grown into one of the most important wholesale centres in the United States. Buyers in every line find this neighborhood alive with great firms, all doing a thriving business, and to J. V. Farwell & Co. Chicago is indebted for the founding of a rich, handsome, and prosperous wholesale neighborhood in what was only a few years ago one of the most unpromising sections of the city. The trade of J. V. Farwell & Co. is bounded only by the limits of the whole great West. It reaches to the Pacific, to the British domains, to the foulf of Mexico, and to the Alleghenies. The firm is a large and close buyer in all home and foreign markets; is a very hear? direct importer, and has the most intimate of relations with manufacturers everywhere. This enables it to afford particular advantages to Western jobbers and retailers; and, coupled to its years of business experience and high character, accounts completely for its long-established and well-earned success.

CABSON, PIRIE, SCOTT 4 CO.

great live-story and basement stores are thrown into one. This gives the firm admirable light and greatly extended facilities for handling its largely-growing trade. This house carries one of the very largest and best assorted stocks of dry goods of any establishment in the world, and in these essentials has few superiors in the West. Its business for the year just closed has naturally been largely in excess of that of the previous year, and no house in any line on this continent was in better condition to secure the advantages of the general trade revival than Messrs. Carson, Pirle, Scott & Co.

The firm is of course a very large importer, and its relations with the standard manufacturers of Europe are such that it obtains the choicest foreign goods at figures which enable them to afford specially advantageous bargains to Western buyers. The scope of their trade is very broad, reaching as it does from Canada to the extreme south, and from Pennsylvania to the most distant of the Western Territories. This farextending business has been bufft up without any fuss or noise, and has been the result of handling the best goods in the largest variety, and selling at all times at the closest of market rates.

The jobbers and retailers of the West

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

States.

The business transacted by this firm is simply immense, their sales of dry goods, carpets, etc., being among the very largest in this country. Their sales for the year just closed have been fully 50 per cent in advance of the previous year, and during the last six months their business has been really enormous. The system some time since adopted by Messrs. Pardridge & Co., of fixing one price to their goods,—and that the lowest known to the trade,—and marking the rate in plain figures, has been received with great States. known to the trade,—and marking the rate in pizin figures, has been received with great favor by the purchasing public. Ladies are saved time and worry in dealing with this house, and they have ever been prompt to show their appreciation of the firm's excellent goods and honorable methods. The business of Messrs. Pardridge & Co. has increased so greatly the past year that they have found it necessary to secure the whole second floor of their building for the use of their cloak and suit department. In this, as in all other features of their trade, they afford their patrons all the latest and most elegant styles in an almost endless variety of choice. Their range of goods comprises everything standard and novel of imported and domestic manufacture, and the ladies of Chicago and adjacent communities well understand that if they cannot find, at a reasonable price, what they desire at Pardridge's there is not much use of looking elsewhere. The cloak and suit department of this house is the largest in the West, and in all other departments the establishment knows no superior.

Carpets are a distinguished feature of this firm's business. The carpet department of

streets, where they have facilities for carrying on their extensive wholesale trade unsurpassed by any Chicago house. This is the only exclusively wholesale carpet house west of New York. They carry every grade from hemp to body Brussels, and, handling such enormous quantities and making a specialty of carpets alone, which they obtain first hand from manufacturers, they are enabled to make much better prices to country dealers than houses which embrace other goods with their stocks. Their old store proved insufficient to accommodate their rapidly-growing trade, and led to the necessity of providing the new quarters where they are now domiciled, and which was especially adapted to their business and its needs. The result is one of the lightest, most convenient stores in the city, and another result of their change is that their new establishment was stocked with new goods at very low prices before the rise in values took place. We find that the increase of their business for the year just closed is fully 25 per cent over that of the year before.

GROCERIES.

SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.

The grocery interest of Chicago ranks with dry goods, lumber, and packing as the leading branches of trade which employ the largest capital and contribute most to the material growth of the city. Among the many large houses in this line visited by The Trinner rep orter in compiling statistics for this annual review, the one above mentioned is worthy of special mention as being the foremost in the volume of its business. Messrs. Sprague, Warner & Co.'s warerooms embrage Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13 Handolph street, and include the five stories and basement of that large building. The construction of new lines of railway in the West and the extension of old lines each year open up new GROCERIES.

HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

KRITH BROTHLES.

This, the foremost house in its line in the West, has built up a business of imposing dimensions, and its trade reaches to every community in every Western State and Territory. Its warerooms new include from No. 246 to 232 Madison street, the five great floors and basement of which are devoted exclusively to the receiving, making, handling, and shipping of the rast quantities of ling, and shipping of the rast quantities of goods sold by this firm each season. The year 1879 has of course been a memorable one to this house, its large resources and eminent reputation affording it unexampled opportunities for improving the advantages offered by the general revival of business everywhere. Its sales have been largely in advance of those of the preceding year, and its business has been pushed to the most remote portions of all the country tributary to Chicago. Messrs. Keith Brothers have long been known as the most extensive of all Western wholesale dealers in hats, caps, and furs, and their transactions with Eastern manufacturers have been embled to secure goods at rates not always within the reach of lesser houses. This advantage has naturally redounded to the benefit of the firm's patrons, and the jobbers and retailers of the West have long since learned that at Keith Brothers' they are certain of a full range of goods to cull from at figures as low as any market affords. The house has of late years added a complete line of men's furnishing goods to its business. It manufactures and imports everything in this class known to the trade, and its sales of the various staples and novelties included in the line in question reach to huge amount annually. In this class of goods, as in the case of other portions of their stock, their sales are so large and the relations between the firm and manufacturers so intimate, that they find it possible to give their patrons closer prices, than are obtainable elsewhere. The house of Keith Brothers is a good representative of all that is substantial, energetic, liberal, and progressive in the Chicago commercial world, and to it and kindred establishments the city owes much of its will-earned prestige and success. ling, and shipping of the rast quantities o

progressive in the Chicago commercial world, and to it and kindred establishments the city owes much of its will-earned prestige and success.

WILSON BROTHERS.

Chicago has the distinction of being the home of one of the largest wholesale establishments for the manufacture and sale of men's fine shirts and furnishing goods in the United States. For some time past Messrs. Wilson Brothers have shrewdly foreseen the general revival of business of all kinds, and have enlarged their facilities and increased their arrangements so as to put themselves in admirable trim to take advantage of the huge trade that was to come. They secured the very large building at Nos. 113 and 115 State street, a structure 48 feet front and 150 feet deep. The six floors of this and the adjoining building were prepared for their special use, and is now devoted exclusively to their interests. All of this has naturally placed them in a superior position to avail themselves of the whirl of business which has come to them, as well as to be in perfect condition for the still greater rush sure to ensue in the spring. Their purchases of silks, cottons, and wools were all made before the present enlargement of prices occurred. They import direct all their foreign material and finished goods, and in fine shirts alone make a larger showing than any eight similar houses in the West. They carry at all times an unequaled stock and variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods. Indeed, the firm's business, in its magnitude and its satisfaction to its patrons, is fully entitled to rank with that of any house in any line of trade in Chicago.

SHELF HARDWARE, IRON GOODS, ETC.

BRINTNALL, LASB & CO.

In the business experience of few Chicago houses has more commendable enterprise and ability been displayed, or its practical results so fully exemplified, as with the well-known hardware firm of Brintnall, Lamb & Co., who, at Nos. 72, 74, and 76 Lake street, beet occupy one of the most extensive and best stocked stores in the country. The space devoted to an exhibition of their immense stock and the magnitude of their business

compare favorably with the business tact and energy they have evined in building up what is one of the largest wholesale hardware trades in the West. From basement to attick the triple-front five-story building where their business is located is devoted to the hardware interest, of which every branch is fully represented.

The basement is stocked with nails, tin plate, sheet-fron, wire, and the excellent barbed fence-wire, of which this firm make a speciality. Ascending by the new and commodious elevators to the fifth foor, the customer finds an extensive and varied assortment of horseshoes, corn-shellers, pipe, elbows, and bulky and surplus goods, for which there is not room on the shelves of the fourth foor, which contains the lighter grades of agricultural implements such as forks, hoes, shovels, spacked with the coarse classes of shelf-goods; the second floor with stamped ware and tinner's triumings in the rest, and an immense sample apartment in the front. On the main floor is one of the largest stocks of expensive cutlery, revolvers, and pasted ware in the city. Every department is complete and classified, and the floors are airy, commodious, and convenient.

The continuary pretensions to prefeminence in their especial line, as their successful business career speaks for itself, and the only inducements held out to popular patronage are the large and varied stocks of goods and the advantage of manufacture and purchase which their ready capital and credit enable them, to place in competition with any other hardware firm in the country. The advance in prices has brought a current increase in the demand of the articles they handle, and during the present month they will have the largest stock they have ever carried.

The indications for the hardware trade for the coming year are that the present prosperous season will continue, and the increase in the demand of the articles they handle, and during the part of the properous season will continue, and the increase it made to the properous season will continue,

made by this firm has an etion. All the members of practical mechanics. Their et is at the corner of Canal and

RAILROAD AND PIG-IRON.

A. B. MEEKER & CO. luring 1879 as the pig-

dealers in pig-iron, represent much better as to prices and volume in 1879 than in 1878.

being able to supply what is in consumption. Altogether, the seem to have entered upon perity such as they have not and we are sure no one will creased prosperity of a hou honorable as the one hiereir ferred to.

honorable as the one neven ferred to.

Among the interests exclussented in the West by Messri Bradley are the Spring Lake is and the Bangor Furnace Companurers of charcoal iron, and the nace Company, the Poughkeep pany, and the Waldorf Works are by hituminous coal and coal

HEAVY HARDWARE, ETC. HALE, CLEVELAND, BONNELL a co As much of the information on the trade embraced in the general review in trade embraced in the general reissue was obtained from the named, it is proper that some me be made of the firm itself, among the leading houses in the trade of the West. No house in such a large assortment of fron, range in sizes of iron of all grad Great conservation has always a house's dealings since its estable Chicago, and among merchants it has the reputation of being an a the subject of the present and iron market. Their extensive we 74, 76, and 78 Michigan avenue inclient indication of the nature of ness, which is the handling in lar

100,000	Brick and stone.	No	Capital.	Work- era.	Product.
750,000	Brick-yards Stone-cutters	41 16	\$ 550,000 878,000	2,200 1,768	\$ 998,000
75,000	Marble manfrs. Artificial - st'ne	19	175,000	400	862,000
54,000	manfs Roofing - slate	6	500,000	,260	435,000
190,000	manfrs Roofing manfrs Asphalt-p'vmt	3 15	750,000 300,000	190 270	480,000 587,000
330,000	mnfs Ter'a-cott' mfs	6	6,000 136,000	36 75	56,000 263,000
28,000 725,000	Totals Totals for 1878. Totals for 1877.	307 84 81	\$3,298,000 3,028,000 3,127,000	5,199 5,282 4,811	\$ 8,696,000 7,945,600 7,039,000
330,000	Totals for 1876. Totals for 1875.	88 99	3,531,000 4,090,000	6,151 6,381	8,366,000 9,642,000
65,000	The aggrega	te a	nnual wa	ges wa 1878, \$2	s \$3,798,

LEATHER. THE COURSE OF THE LEATHER MARKET

the course of the Lkather Market during the past year was highly satisfactory to those engaged in the trade. Business throughout was active, and we note an advance of 15@0 per cent, which tanners established in November and readily realized. The stocks are in good condition, and no difficulty is experienced in filling orders promptly. The aggregate business during the year was in the neighborhood of \$7,500,000. In boots and shoes there was no diminution in the demand, which was large throughout, and better figures were obtained; especially is this true on fine goods, and ladies' and children's grades of shoes. The appreciation was fully 7 per cent. Saddlery and harness manufacturers reported an active year, and quotations were advanced 15 per cent. Trunk, blank book, and leather-belting dealers did a large trade at about prices current one year ago. The following is IN SYMPATHY WITH THE ADVANCE other branches of trade, we note an in-ase of 4 per cent in values in many ar-es coming under this head. Wagon and manufacturers were unanimous in g a large trade from the far West reporting a large trade from the far West and South, while the movement in agricultural implements was greater than ever before known in this section. Steam and water elevators were in increased inquiry, and drafers experience no trouble in realizing at full prices. Car and bridge builders reported a good year, with large contracts ahead. The following is a

	No.	Capital.	ers.	Product
Tanneries		\$ 2,500,000	800	\$ 4,600,0
Boot and shoe manufact's	33	3,540,000	2,000	6,500,0
Saddle and har- ness man'f's. Trunk man'f's. Blank-book m. Leath'r-belt m. Whip manuf's.	28 16 18 2	127,000 240,000 455,000 75,000 4,000	236 215 231 25 20	460,0 475,0 760,0 170,0 26,0
Total 1878.	126 116	\$ 7,041,000 6,621,700	8,517	\$12,991.0 12,850,8

is reported in this branch of trade; but, though a large business was transacted, prices ruled low,—the price of beer during the year being \$8 per brl. Several of our brewers have added largely to their establishments by improvements, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Schmidt & Glade, Downer, Bemis & Co., the Selpp Brewing Company, Keeley Brewing Company, and Fortune Bros. The stocks on hand were about the same as in 1878. Milwaukee about the same as in 1878. Milwaukee brewers continue to do a thriving trade here, by underselling Chicago firms, and ally large trade, quite a number of orders ming from the Erst. The work in brass-undries was simply immense, and several ope are now in full operation which in more years "shut down" on Dec. 1 for a mer, have during the past few months started a number of dealers in business by produring for them a license and signs; in fact, everything that goes toward opening and running a beer-saloon. It is stated upon trustworthy authority that more Milwaukee beer is vended here than in the City of Bricks. The total number of barrels put upon the market, as reported to the Internal-Revenue Department, was 489,000, against 408,874 barrels in 1878, 347,340 in 1877, 311,451 in 1876, and 296,358 in 1875.

The market was active throughout the year, and prices averaged about 1/4c per gallon higher on highwines, although the average price of corn was ic per bushel lower. Yet for the poorer grades of corn prices have ruled relatively firmer. The California trade is increasing yearly,—being practically controlled here by three firms. The aggregate manufacture of distilled spirits during 1879 was 10,907,987 gallons, against 10,352,000 gallons in 1878, 8,900,000 gallons in 1876, find, congallons in 1876, and 7,913,000 in 1875. The total number of gallons of distilled spirits exported was 3,221,474 gallons, against 3,574,821 in 1878, and for scientific purposes 2,288 300,000 280,000

1,790,000 400,000	821 in 1878, and for scientific purposes 2,288 gallons. The following is a SUMMARY.				
151,000	Brew'g and dis- tilling.	No.	Capital.	Work- ers.	Product.
100,000	Breweries Distillers and	21	\$ 4,318,000	900	\$6,430,000
75,000	rectifiers Malt-houses	84	2,417,000 880,000	400 60	8,610,000 1,610,000
71,000	Total 1978	114	\$ 7,615,000	\$1,360	\$16,650,000

CHEMICALS, ETC. THERE ARE NO NEW FEATURES to note in connection with this market. The demand was large, and, except an advance of 15 per cent in confectionery, prices are nominally unchanged. White lead works were fairly active, while the movement in soaps, varnishes, and oils was fully up to the expectations of manufacturers. There was a shede tations of manufacturers. There was a shade firmer feeling, in the vinegar market, and dealers experienced less difficulty in realizing at quotations ruling twelve months ago. The following is a

Chemical works,etc		Capital.	Work-	Product.
Chemical works White-lead w'rks Varnish works	10 3 5		145 300 127	\$ 1,784,000 1,535,000 618,000
Wedicine manf'rs Vinegar works	24 4 26	544,000 300,000 60,000	500 19 100	160,000
Soda and mineral water Pickle man'f'ries. Soap works Oil works	16 18 16 4		400 225 350 60	500,000
Total. Total, 1878		\$3,747,000 3,815,000	2,326 1,368	\$ 8,992,000 10,405,000
The aggregate \$1,911,400, again \$987,936 in 1877.		nual w: \$1,774,17		
\$1,911,400, again	st	\$1,774,17	0 in	1878, ar

and th	tive dur	ring to egate centris a	volume t larger	ENT and fal of busi	I months, ness was in 1878.
Textile	fabrics.	Link	Capital.	Work- ers.	Value of product.

Textile fabrics	No.	Capital.	Work- ers.	Value of product.
Clothing Manu-	52	\$ 2,700,000	1,650	\$ 7,800,000
Hats, caps, and	25	365,000	300	1,300,000
NeckwearMan- ufactories		85,000	167	338,000
Cotton battin		75,000	T	235,000
Bed and bed'ng manufact'rs	16	35,000	200	165,000
Carpetweav'rs. Millinery	24	10,000	80 200	75,000
Gaiter Flax. Cotton-mill	311	5,000 75,000 150,000	28 80 130	35,000 125,000 225,000
Total Total, 1878.	149	\$ 3,600,000 3,509,000		\$10,596,000 10,300,000
The second secon	P. DE TOWNS OF		2,923	

PAPER AND INK. THE YEAR WAS AN ACTIVE ONE in this brauch of trade, and for paper and printing-inks an advance of 5 per cent was established, which was well sustained at the close of the year. The stock of paper in this THE TRADE BOOM

How Chicago Merchants and Printing (in-cluding news-papers)
Paper man fs.
Printing ink man fs.
Writing ink man fs. Manufacturers Have Bene-250,000 112,000 The Huge Business Transacted Last Year by This City's Total ..... 175 \$ 3,395,000 2,018 \$ 8,957,00 Total 1878. 162 2,185,000 1,780 7,346,00 The aggregate annual wages paid was \$1,-ALIMENTARY. What the Great Dry Goods Houses Have Done, and How the Hardware

COLLECTIONS LAST YEAR etter than for many years past; in fact, the bulk of the orders was accompanied with the cash, and a strong undertone feel-ing pervaded the market. The leading flourmills, as well as the majority of the coffee and spice houses, were kept busy night and day during the greater portion of the year. The stocks in first hands are larger than for the corresponding period in 1878. The fol-lowing is a SUMMARY:

Capital, Work- Value of product Bakeries (prin-Flour and feed 962,000 470 3,300,000 330,000 18,000 8,000 6,000 316 26 12 15 79 \$2,054,000 1,495 \$8,458,000 69 2,048,000 1,496 8,178,538 The aggregate annual wages was \$926,000 MISCELLANEOUS.

THE YEAR JUST CLOSED has been characterized by a moderate degree of activity, and although a material advance was established on the leading articles, the general list remains much the same as one year ago. The billiard-table interest report an increased demand on foreign and Canadian account, and the market in point of prices and product is in a healthler condition than at any time during the past ten years. The willow-ware trade was active, several large orders having come from Eastern firms, and our ornamental glass workers are pushing their; trade to some of the leading Eastern cities. The following is a

Miscellaneous.	No.	Capital.	Work- ers.	Value of product.
Match manu- facturers	2	\$ 35,000	125	\$ 300,000
Tobacco and cigars Sails and awn-	780	1,183,000	2,300	4,700,000
ing	16	92,000	174	285,000
foot oil Show-cases	16	419,000	146	900,000
Billiard tables. Lime-works Ornamental	3	86,000 480,000		1,500,000 480,000
glass	12	30,000 40,000	135	
Paper boxes Brushes Hay-press w'ks	23 20 3	60,000 112,000 31,000	252 79 62	187,000 283,000 185,000
Mop-heads and handles	1	6,000	9	44,000
Waste-cleani'g Wringing-ma- chines	1	5,000 4,500		16,000
Umbrellas Ivory turning	1 3	4,000 8,800	8 12	14,000 8,600
Oil cups Buttons	2	5,700 5,000	8 25	
Open banner signs Musical instru-	3 6	3,000 15,000	28 18	12,000 52,000
ments (small) Jewelry cases	1	1,500	34000	4,000
Totals	891 855	\$ 2,741,500 2,167,900	4,041 8,140	

SUMMARY OF MANUFACT-URES. THESE TOTALS FOOT UP IN ROUND NUMBERS

\$35,650,000, if we allow for the hands employed in brewing, distilling, etc., whose wages are not noticed above. In these totals

wages are not noticed above. In these totals we have not included the items of building, etc., as a large part of the cost is already included under other headings; and we are unable to obtain the statistics of gas manufacture, as for two or three previous years. There are several other (minor) occupations which would constitute a rather important addition to the above totals if our reporters had the force at the disposal of the censustaker to "gather them in."

Making a moderate allowance for these omissions, we may estimate the total production of the city in 1879 at \$236,500,000, against \$226,500,000 in 1878; being a gain of about 4.4 per cent. The number of persons employed in manufacturing operations may be set down as fully 66,000. The capital actually employed probably does not exceed \$75,000,000, or one-third of the annual product; many of the individual estimates being undoubtedly too large.

## THE GRAND TOTAL.

The following is an approximation to the total value of our trade in 1879. It includes only the first selling price in each depart-ment, second sales not being counted, though made by jobbers:

	Manufactures 230, 500,000
200	Total
53	There are necessarily many duplications in
H	these figures. Thus, the boots and shoes,
	clothing, stoves, etc., manufactured here,
1	also enter into the wholesale trade; and
4	packing-boxes and cooperage manufactures
d	are again included in the statistics of pork-
d	packing, cigar-making, flour manufacturing,
2)	etc. In order to obtain a correct idea of the
ä	magnitude of our trade and industries, con-
Ü	sidered as a whole, we must lessen the above
Н	total by about 28 per cent of the manufactur-
н	
d	ing figures, and we shall then have:
И	Total value of business

It should be observed that we have omitted a great many things which would largely ous? in produce is the sum of sales of minor articles noted in our daily reports. The total does not include the sales of produce on the street, from first hands, as dressed hogs, oats, milk, and vegetables, to say noth-ing of the ice supply, which is a large busi-ness of itself. Our figures also take no note of the transactions in real estate, the largely-increased dealing in mining stocks and other securities, or of the trading in futures in grain, etc., except that part of it which is followed by actual deliveries of the property

from first hands in the country. If we should include all these things, and add in the retail-trade of the city, the above figures would probably be multiplied by not less than The following are our totals for a series of past years. The figures in the eighth line are for the twelve months from Oct. 11, 1871, terrupted by the Great Fire:

nouncement that A. T. Stewart & Co., the largest and best-known dry-goods house in the world, were about to open an auxiliary establishment in Chicago. It was known that Mr. Stewart had long regarded this city as an obvious point from which his already herculean business might be still further increased, and that those who had been associated with him were of the same opinion. The latter, natural successors to Mr. Stewart in the management of his vast business, proceeded to carry out his idea of founding a and, just as consum-opened.

ceeded to carry out his idea of founding a great establishment in Chica and, just three years ago to-day, the plan as consummated and the auxiliary house opened.

The location was admirably chosen, three large conjoined buildings at the intersection of Washington street and Wabash avenue having been secured. These buildings originally intended for these buildings, originally intended for three large wholesale firms, were none too spacious for the requirements of A. T. Stewart & Co.'s Western branch. The five great floors and basements of each were connected by arches, and the three buildings were thus merged into one of imposing area. This gave a huge structure, running from Wabash avenue to a forty-foot alley in the rear, splendidly lighted on the structure of the structure.

forty-foot alley in the rear, splendidly lighted on three sides, and perfectly calculated for the transaction of the fine business that was to ensue.

It is scarcely necessary here to recall the fact that this Western stjunct of the house of A..T. Stewart & Co was eminently successful from the outset. It was placed under the personal management of men well seasoned in a lifetime of experience with Mr. Stewart and was also kent a cosoned in a lifetime of experience with Mr. Stewart, and was also kept a co-ordinate part of the whole grand firm, whose branches and ramifications extend over such a generous portion of the civilized world. With the broad and grow-ing country tributary to Chicago to sell to, and with all the vast resources of the firm be-hind.jt, the establishment here marched into

immediate and natural success.

The general revival of business all over the country has of course been of special advantage to the larger and more solid establishments everywhere, and none have been in better position and condition to profit thereby than A. T. Stewart & Co. Its Western house has had a supurb trade, large orders having been steadily received from all parts of its territory. Goods are now shipped by this firm from here to San Francisco and the whole from here to San Francisco and the whole California and Oregon coast in the West; to New Mexico, Louisiana, and Florida in the South; to the East as far as Central Pennsylvania, and north into the British possessions. When it is remembered that Chicago is in no sense Western, but is altogether central in its position in America, the scope of this trade will be the more readily appreciated. The Chicago house enjoys some appreciated. The Chicago house enjoys some sterling advantages accruing to its being a part of the A. T. Stewart & Co. firm. This firm is such a large buyer in the markets of part of the A. T. Stewart & Co. firm. This firm is such a large buyer in the markets of the world that it secures variety in goods and excellence in bargains not always at the command of other dry-goods houses. It also has great manufactories of its own,—fourteen large milis, employing thousands of hands, being constantly running for its exclusive benefit. These mills supply it with carpets, cottons, prints, and other staples at what is essentially first cost. The foreign branch-houses at Paris, Lyons, Glasgow, Berlin, Manchester, and other great European centres, secure to it all that is standard or novel at rates not attainable by firms of lesser magnitude. The Chicago house reaps its full share of all these advantages, and the jobbers and retailers of the West find that this saving in first cost redounds particularly to their benefit.

A tour of inspection through this great establishment is uncommonly interesting. The magnitude of the building, variety and hugeness of the stock, excellence of the goods, perfection of the system for receiving, handling, and delivering the same, and the imposing dimensions of the business transacted, form a scene of modern trade-enterprise such as only America can show. A. T. Stewart has passed over to the shores of an unknown, and perhaps less busy world. But in the mammoth warerooms, the teeming foreign marts, the tireless manufactories, and vast agglomeration of business projected by him and carried on in his name, A. T. Stewart is a good deal more alive than most of those who still breathe mortal air. The house of A. T. Stewart & Co. is a latter-day wonder of the world, and its Chicago establishment is a successful adjunct of the

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.

This energetic and prosperous dry-goods house is just completing the enlargement of its wholesale warerooms at the corner of Madison and Franklin streets, by which two great five-story and basement stores are thrown into one. This gives the firm admirable light and control of the corner of the c

and selling at all times at the closest of market rates.

The jobbers and retailers of the West have learned that with houses like Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. doing business in Chicago there is no need whatever of going East, or anywhere else, to buy dry goods. Extensive experience, large capital, and unfailing fair dealing with its patrons, are the secrets of this firm's success. It is essentially a Chicago house, and The Triburk is glad to note its deserved march to prosperity, and to commend it as one of the strongest and best-managed establishments in its line in the United States, creditable alike to its proprietors, to the city, and to the whole West.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

have done a business during the year just closed materially larger than that of 1878. There is nothing known to the dry goods world which they cannot furnish the retailers and jobbers of the West at figures not always obtainable elsewhere. Magnitude and variety of stock, fairness of rates, and liberality

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.

The main store of this energetic and highly successful firm is at Nos. 114 and 116 State,

and the scene therein presented daily is one of the busiest and most interesting to be witnessed in any establishment in the United States.

in the West, and in all other departments the establishment knows no superior.

Carpets are a distinguished feature of this firm's business. The carpet department occupies the third and fourth floors of their large building, and includes a remarkable variety of goods. Everything in the line in question is shown here, from the cheapest ingrains to the finest of body Brussels and tapestries. In carpets, as in all other goods, Messrs. Pardridge & Co. carry everything that is desirable, and sell the same at prices that put competition practically out of the question.

JACKSON & HUGHES.

This firm, until recently located at Nos. 207 and 209 Madison street, have just removed to the elegant new five-story building at the southeast corner of Monroe and Market streets, where they have facilities for carrying

perration of iron to the I ware. I trimini of iron to promarker stock, always been a firm hi cenk, a honor prices second de Ke ousine

genta Readli Compa mond factur This clima Frictic Bagga tions are m Differ are sa and o manu Tool differ this c

ILROAD AND PIG-IRON. intile wealth and revenue pig-iron trade in this city t does, an industry appro-

B & BRADLEY.

better as to prices and much larger in in 1879 than in 1878. The new year with a strong market, and prices still upward. They expect 1880 will be the active year is their line that has been for years. While prices range higher they have since 1875, they are not, how-beyond a reasonable figure, and the decannot be supplied in the next year at esent capacity of American manufact-

cannot be supplied in the mean ranufactures, the price of American manufacturers, the defrom foreign manufacturers, Messras & Bradley think, will be greater than ars before, the English producers not able to supply what is needed for home imption. Altagether, the iron interests to have entered upon an era of prossuch as they have not seen for years, e are sure no one will regret the ind prosperity of a house so old and able as the one herein especially reto. Ong the interests exclusively repredint the Westers and the Brazil Furompany, the Poughkeepsie Iron Company e Bangor Furnace Company, manufactor of charcoal iron, and the Brazil Furompany, the Poughkeepsie Iron Compand the Weldorf Works, manufacturbituminous coal and coak. They also the Grafton iron and the Briar Hill a large quantities, their trade in the sarticles hindled by them reaching er all the Western States and Terro

AVY HARDWARE, ETC. ALE, CLEVELAND, BONNELL & CO.
huch of the information on the iron
embraced in the general review in this
was obtained from the firm above,
it is proper that some mention should
de of the firm itself, which ranks
the leading houses in the heavy from
of the West. No house in Chicago has
large assorment of iron, or as great a
in sizes of iron of all grades, as this
conservation has always marked this
dealings since its establishment in
o, and among merchants particularly
the reputation of being an authority on
effect of the present and prospective
arket. Their extensive warerooms at
and 78 Michigan avenue give a sufindication of the nature of their busihieh is the handling in large quantiand boild iron and railway supplies,
rived in railroad building has taxed
see not a little to keep even with the
libuta fortunate anticipation of the
times coming "enabled the firm to
hand ever larges stock at the time LE, CLEVELAND, BONNELL & CO. ise not a little to keep character of the times coming. The enabled the firm to hand a very large stock at the time ise, and their intimate relations with our furnaces and iron-works in various furnaces and iron-works in various the country admit of their laying ron at the purchaser's door with the ossible handling and the lightest ossible handling and the lightest

KELLEY, MAUS & CO

well-known and nn & Co. dis

charles fince its foundation, and Mr. Alaus, or house since its foundation, and Mr. Alaus, or St. Joseph, Mo. a gentleman whose long experience in the iron trade of the West will be a valuable auxiliary to the future operations of the house. The new firm, with augmented facilities for furnishing iron and steel goods, will present to the public a complete stock of heavy hardware, nalls, wagon and carriage material, and trimmings and carriage eloths. Its purchases of iron and steel have been made with a view to prompt and increased demand in the market, and in addition to the extent of its stock, the standard of excellence in material, always a feature with this establishment, has been adhered to. During the past year the firm has increased its business over 100 per femt, a showing significant of the fact that honorable dealing and attention to current prices have continued to render the house profest have continued to render the house profest have continued to render the house level to the fact that honorable dealing and attention to current prices have continued to render the house level to the fact that honorable dealing and attention to current prices have continued to render the house level to the fact that honorable dealing and attention to current security of the Kelley, Maus & Co., and will continue ousness at Nos. 167 and 169 Lake street.

S. H. & E. Y. MOGRE,

manufacturers' agents and successful trade during the past seven years, are the exclusive agents for the Providence Tool Company, Rading Bolt & Nut Works, Syracuse Bolt Company, Hotchkiss & Gaylord, Black Diamond File Works, and other leading manufacturing establishments.

This house also manufactures in this city, and are the sole proprietors of the Climax Barm-Door Hangers, Moore's Auti-Priction Sliding Door Sheaves, Moore's Baggage Car Door-Hangers, Moore's Auti-Priction Sliding Door Sheaves, Moore's Baggage Car Door-Hangers, Moore's Auti-Priction Sliding Door Sheaves, Moore's Differential Pulley Blocks (20,000 of which are said to have been al

JEWELRY, ETC.

There is no class of trade in which the stock of goods carried represents so much that is substantially and intrinsically valuable as the jewelry business, and Chicago's superiority as a great wholesale centre is shown in the eminent character and wide-spread fame of its chief house in this line,—that of N. fame of its chief house in his line,—that of N.
Matson & Co. The firm inquestion is not only
the largest retail jewelry establishment in the
West, but it is the most extensive wholesale
house in its line in—the United States. Its West, but it is the most extensive wholesale house in its line in the United States. Its specious and elegant store, vaults, workshops, and warerooms, at the corner of State and Monroe streets, are a headquarters from which radiates to the trade greater quantities of first-class jewelry, silverware, watches, diamonds, etc., than are sent out from any other one establishment in this country. The business of N. Matson & Co. reaches to every Western State and Territory, and dealers beyond the Missouri, south to the Rio Grande, east into Pennsylvania, and north into Canada, are among the regular patrons of this house. Messrs, Matson & Co. are the general Western agents for Gorham's famous silver and plated ware, as well as for the ware of Reed & Barton. They are the most extensive importers of diamonds in this part of the country, flaving their own special buyer in Europe for the purpose. In diamends, as in all other goods, they carry the most wried and extensive of stocks, and dealers and jobbers are certain of bargains at this house unobtainable elsewhere. It will be of interest to the trade, as well us to the public generally, to know that fine diamonds, real gems, are us yet no higher-priced than in the past; that the cheaper grades are even lower-priced than herebfore, while there has been something of anadvance in the medium grade of stones, caused by a somewhat increased demand for them of late. Messrs, Matson & Co. also report that there is yet no increase in the price of jewelry, watches, silverware, etc., except in uncased silver goods, in which there is a slight advance. This establishment is authority in all these matters with the trade, and its statements are at once interesting and valuable. The house, by virtu of its large capital, high reputation, and he broad scope of its business, was in adminute position to secure all the advantages aerining from the revival of trade throughout the country. It

statements are at once interesting and valuable. The house, by virtue of its large capital, high reputation, and the broad scope of its business, was in adminable position to secure all the advantages scrining from the revival of trade throughout the country. It was almost the only house in its line in Chicago which had been umbaken by the panic, and which rode snugly through the years of depression that followed. This, of course, placed it in perfect condition to improve all the opportunities offered by the return of good times, and its business during the year just closed has been remarkably large and prosperous. It is not too much to say that there is no community in the West into which the goods of N. Matson & Co. have not penetraded within the past year.

The house has recently made material enlargements in its wholesde facilities. It can furnish all the requisites for retail firms, including jewelry and jewelers' goods and supplies, and we can inforce it as a house absolutely sure to salisfy its patrons. The sales by Messrs. Makon & Co. of watches are very heavy. They are agents for the leading English, American, and Swips makers, and probably sell more watches annually than all the other firms in Chicago combined. Their stock of jewelry includes everything that is standard and novel, beauty of design and thoroughly choice quality being characteristics of their goods. Fine bronzes, which are again coming into demand, are also features of this firms trade. In brief, it may be said that the house handles everything that is rare, rich, and beautiful in its line of trade in a variety and extent which enables it to offer extraordinary indurements to the retailers and jobbes of the West. It is a house that lives up to its agreements, and transactions with it always result agreeably to its patrons. It is a clove buyer in all the best markets of the world and is thereby in position to sell at fairr figures than are allowed to the west. Associated together in the firm named above, they handle the choicest and most

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

TIR HIGH STANDING OF CHICAGO HOUSES.

No line of business in Chicago has more creditable representatives or is in better condition to fill any and all demands that can be made upon it, than the wholesale drug trade. The leading firms in this line here carry as complete, fresh, and varied stocks as any wholesalers in the United States. The foreign and domestic drugs hindled by them include everything known to the world of medicine, and their showing of proprietary goods embraces every approved preparation and compound. Western retail druggists find they save time and expense by ignoring distant Eastern houses, whose goods must incessarily be on the road from a week to ten days. There is a steady capital of upwards of million and a half dollars invested in the wiolesale drug trade of this city; and during the car just closed a business of about \$5,00,000 was done. There is no line of trade in which greater judgment and experience is called for, and in these essential qualities we find special excellence among the wholesale druggists of Chicago. They give close personal supervision to the purchase and care of their stocks, and retailers buying of them are certain of a purity of goods and closeness in price not always obtainable elsewhere.

With great and responsible houses like those of yan Schaack, Stevenson & Co., Fuller & Fuller, Morrison. Plummer & Co., and H. A. Hurthar & Co., conducting the wholesale drug business of Chicago, there is no longer any necessity of Western retailers looking to the East for their mpplies. In no other line of business whatever do the jobbers and retailers of the West think of going east WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

its four great representative houses above named are worthy of all esteem and confidence. Their capital invested is large; their stock of drugs, drugaists' supplies, proprietary medicines, and general sundries in the drug business, is as extensive as any on this continent, and their dealings with their patrons are reasonably sure to prove mutanily satisfactory. We commend them to the continued and deserved favor of the trade everywhere.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &C. The firm above named are an excellent example of Chicago enterprise, and of the practical operation of correct business principles which we would recommend new firms just starting in business to study. At the time of Chicago's greatest calamity they were employes in leading houses in their line, but before the ruins had ceased smoldering, and while yet the great business houses of Chicago, many of them, were undecided whether cago, many of them, were undecided whether they would resume, these young men, with the utmost confidence in the city's glorious destiny, began business in a shanty on the lake shore, under the firm name above mentioned. It is no flattery to speak of this house as a model one in its method of doing business, as the eareful, prompt, and energetic way in which its affairs have been conducted from the first is well known to every one familiar with the crockery trade. A prominent merchant said to the writer, "Pitkin & Brooks' method of doing business is as systematic as that of a bank."

This characteristic has distinguished the house from the first. The firm prospered from the day of starting. From the lake-front shanty Messrs. Pitkin & Brooks removed to one of the first stores completed on River street, where they remained until their business outgrew their store-room, when they changed to the present commodious four-story double store at 58 and 50 Lake street. The growth of the city is epitomized in the growth of each business house in it, and this firm's expansion from year to year, extending their area to the adjoining lofts on cither side, may be referred to as an evidence of the city's material progress. To descend

extending their area to the adjoining folls on cither side, may be referred to as an evidence of the city's material progress. To descend to detail, we will say this firm are importers and jobbers of crockery, glassware, lamps of all descriptions, looking-glasses, and other articles peculiar to the trade. Their goods are such as are in demand for country trade, and they sell on close margins and short time.

time.

Last year was an especially prosperous one, the sales being fully 25 per cent in excess of those of 1878. They undoubtedly sell more goods in their line than any other house in the West, their patronage extending from Winnipeg to Central Texas, and from Michigan and Ohio to the Rocky Mountains on the West.

BURLY & TYRRELL.

This house is the oldest and largest west of

The state of the control of the cont

or has attained so enviable a reputation among the grain-growers of the West as told and reliable Marsh Harvester, the first pioneer reaper of its class, and so successful and popular as to have revolutionized the method of grain-harvesting. The sale and popularity of this machine is immense, an such as to have compelled all the leading manufacturers to adopt its methods and produce inachines built after this standard model.

This meables

duce machines built after this standard model.

This machine has made possible the automatic binding of grain, and this manufacturer was one of the first to bring out a successful binder, using wire for bands. Last year he introduced a successful self-binder that binds with twine, and will this year produce a large number. He has succeeded in keeping in the very advance of improvements in this class of farm machinery, and his harvesters and self-binders have attained a reputation for excellence that is unequaled by any other machine of the same class in the country. The demand for these harvesters is such as to tax the capacity of the shops to their utmost, and Mr. Deering will manufacture a much larger number for this than any previous year.

ous year.

No manufacture has succeeded in making a better reputation for his machine. No manufacture has succeeded in making a better reputation for his machines, and that they have had real and substantial merit beyond that of other reapers is proven by the fact that all leading manufacturers are abandoning the kinds heretofore made by them, and making harvesters in initation of these. The mowers made by Mr. Deering have attained a wide reputation as unrivaled in lightness of draft and ease of cutting. He contributes his quota to the grand total of the business of this city by the manufacture of this class of farm-machinery, the sales of which for 1879 reached nearly two millions of dollars, and which, with a fair harvest for 1880, should exceed that sum.

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS. LAWRENCE & MARTIN.

Business energy and judgment joined to large capital can work wonders. This is especially the case when the business house possessing these qualities deals in first-class commodities, and has a good field to build up trade in. All these essentials were at the command of Lawrence & Martin when they pened their great wholesale liquor, wine, and cigar establishment at No. 111 Madison street, about three years ago. The result has been that they have pushed forward, in the comparatively brief time intervening, to a success and fame rare even in this Western home of all that is marvelous in business prosperity.

They are now the conceded leaders in their line of trade, carrying a larger and more varied stock than any similar con-cern in this part of the country, and filling

orders steadily to every portion of Chicago and all the vast and busy territory tributary Messrs, Lawrence & Martin handle all the choice brands of Kentucky sour mash, rye, Scotch, and Irish whiskies, their sales of these being larger and more widespread than those of any other firm in the West.

They also deal heavily in sherries, ports, brandles, rums, gins, clarets, and Rhine wines of all kinds, and are by far the most Winnipeg to Central Texas, and from Michigary and Ohio to the Hocky Mountains on the West.

BURLY & TYRRELL.

This house is the oldest and largest west of New York, having been established in 1838. This firm has always taken the lead in the introduction of keramics. In their stock is shown the production of all the most celebrated potteries of the world. Everything is novel and staple in its line is obtainable here, and the best of home and imported goods, at fair figures, are a certainty in dealing with Messrs. Burley & Tyrrell. The house has rivet closed at its spacious establishment. Nos. SI and SS State, having received, handled, and shipped to its wholesale and retail patrons a considerably greater quantity of goods than in any previous year of its successful history.

HARVESTING MACHINERY.

THE M'CORMICK HARVESTER.

During the year just closed, the partnership between Cyrus H. & I. J. McCormick, expired by limitation, and the manufacture of their celebrated harvester was continued by "The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company," a joint stock corporation organized for that purpose, and of which Cyrus H. McCormick is President, L. J. McCormick, Vice-President, and C. Al. Spring, Jr., Gental and the corporation organized for that purpose, and of which Cyrus H. McCormick is President, L. J. McCormick, Vice-President, and C. Al. Spring, Jr., Gental and the corporation organized for that purpose, and of which Cyrus H. McCormick is President, L. J. McCormick, Vice-President, and C. Al. Spring, Jr., Gental and the corporation organized for that purpose, and of which Cyrus H. McCormick is President, L. J. McCormick, Vice-President, and C. Al. Spring, Jr., Gental and the corporation organized for that purpose, and of which Cyrus H. McCormick is President, L. J. McCormick, Vice-President, and C. Al. Spring, Jr., Gental and the corporation organized for the company, at the corner of the corporation organized for the company, at the corner of the corporation organized for the corporation organized for the corporation o

mand. They are our chief merchants in this great business, and are worthly entitled to the proud success they have so swiftly attained. STEUREN COUNTY WINE COMPANY.

The increase in America's appreciation of the purity and worth of native wines is strikingly shown by the success of this Company's admirable vintages. The wines produced by them have now come to be regarded, alike by connoisseurs and the general public, as standard and unequaled. The choice dry and exact catalwines fine north and the standard and unequaled. The choice dry and sweet Catawbas, fine ports and sherries, rich family brandies, and incomparable champagnes are meeting with enormous sales, and are unqualifiedly commended by all who use them; and inspection by The Tribune representative of the well-stocked cellars and warerooms of the Steuben County Wine Company's Chicago establishment, No. 170 Madison street, for other with an examination of its yearly increasing business, has proved conclusively that it is the leading Western house in its line of trade. The use of native wines is seonomical as well as healthful. The products of this Company constitute all that is perfect and admirable in American wines and brandles. This country has at last learned that its own matchless Catawba and other fine varieties of grapes yield wines which in purity and high excellence have no rival in the world, and the lion's share of credit for accomplishing this great work of popularizing American wines seems to us to be due to the splendid productions and sterling business enterprise of the proprietors of the Steuben County Wine Company.

MILLINERY GOODS.

In no line of business has the increa been larger during the past year than in mil-linery and its collateral branches, such as lancy dry goods, notions, and knit goods, of which Gage Brothers & Co. are the leading representatives in the West. In the course of his rambles among the leading wholesale

which Gage Brothers & Co. are the sending representatives in the West. In the course of his rambles among the leading wholesale houses, the reporter dropped into the house above-named, and, after elbowing through a crowd of country merchants, had a five-minute talk with Mr. Albert S. Gage, in which time he obtained solid facts enough in regard to the surprising business growth of Chicago and the Great West to fill several columns of The Tribune.

"If you don't believe Chicago is growing," said Mr. Gage, "just step this way." And, following in his wake, the writer made a tour of this large establishment. Many changes were noted since the writer visited the house one year before. The large five-story building adjoining on the north had been added to the area of the establishment, making it one of the largest in its line in the Union. The frescoer has applied his brush with exquisite taste and good indigment. A lighter or more beautiful wholesale house there is not in the city. This fact is particularly appreciated by the visiting merchant who has occasion to examine, upon the first floor, the delieate ribbons, magnificent velvets, and black dress silks, as well as millinery, for which this house is especially noted. The display of these articles is not excelled in Chicago, and probably not in America. The Messrs, Gage obtain their velvets and silks direct from foreign manufacturers, and may be said to be the leading house in the city in these specialities.

We passed, via the elevator, to the second floor, and thence successivily upward until the fifth floor was reached. Upon the various floors are displayed in succession ladies' hats, felt and straw, in innumerable variety of shape, corsets piled to the celling, and knit woolen gbods of every description known to the trade.

"Your real-estate editor," said Mr. Gage, "is apt to look for the growth of Chicago in the subdivisions of real estate, transfers, and new buildings. That's all well enough; but, in my opinion, quite as important as these is the growth of th

largest increase?"
"Our millinery trade has expanded far be-"Our millinery trade has expanded far beyond our expectations of two years ago, but our largest increase for the past year is shown in our corset and fancy dry-goods departments, and in our department of buttons and imported novelties. We handle the largest stock of corsets west of New York, being the second house in America in that line. Our knit goods, embracing all kinds of useful and fancy articles, such as hoods, leggings, ulsters, nubias, etc., is not surpassed in Chicago."

The growth of Gage Brothers & Co.'s

Messrs. Meyer, Strauss & Goodman have augmented their Ohio, Indiana, and general Northwestern trade, until it has not only become a standard feature of the house, but also an important element in the prosperity and business of Chicago. In fact, no Western wholesale clothing house possesses a more favorable reputation for honorable dealing, completeness and variety of stock, and extensive business connections than this old and reliable firm. The new stores have every modern auxiliary to the successful prosecution of their trade, and their stock will be found to contain the newest and most complete assortment of clothing manufactured.

SIMON, STRAUSS & CO.

The wholesale clothing firm of Simon,
Strauss & Co., located at the northwest cor-Strauss & Co., located at the northwest corner of Franklin and Monroe streets (known as Farwell Block), report that their business for the past year has been largely in excess of original expectation. The indications are that this increase of demand will continue, and Messrs. Simon, Strauss & Co. have made extensive purchases, before the advance in the market, of a large stock of goods for their spring and fall trade of the present year. New facilities for manufacture and large cash purchases enable the firm to offer remarkably superior inducements to the trade everywhere.

PRICE, STRAUSS & KAHN. This, the old house of Price, Levi & Strauss has been forced, by its rapidly-increasing business, to take new and enlarged quarters business, to take new and enlarged quarters at Nos. 183 and 185 Wabash avenue, where it now carries one of the finest stocks of overalls, shirts, and men's furnishing goods to be found in the West. Their double store is devoted to the handling and sale of one of the most extensive and varied showings of this line of goods ever offered to the trade. The increase of Messrs. Price, Strauss & Kahn's business for 1879 over that of 1878 was about 40 per cent, and the firm is in every way worthy of the fine trade it has so energetically built up.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRU-MENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. The Western branch of this celebrated house is doing a magnificent business, as, indeed, all of its branches are, home and foreign. The General Western Agency, Nos. eign. The General Western Agency, Nos. 250 and 252 Wabash avenue, has for some time really been unable to meet the demands made upon it for its world-renowned instruments, a fact which is a superior testimonial allike to the genuineness of the trade revival and the large popularity of the Mason & Hamlin organs. The business of the house for 1879 was extraordinary in its dimensions, and The Tribune is in position to know that it will be even larger in 1880.

PELTON & POMEROY.

PELTON & POMEROY. This energetic and plucky firm came Chicago from Freeport, Ill., a few years ago, and, though the trade depression was then at its worst, they had the nerve to launch into the piano and organ business in direct comits worst, they had the nerve to launch into the piano and organ business in direct competition with the old-established houses in that line. But Messrs. Pelton & Pemeroy possessed capital, judgment, and enterprise, and soon took rank with the foremost dealers in musical instruments in the West. A good example of their progress has just been shown in the fact that the Western agency of the world-famous Chickering planos has been placed with them. The misfortunes of another firm in Chicago made it necessary for the Chickerings to change their agency here, and a number of leading plano-dealers were competitors for the honor and profit of handling these celebrated instruments. But Pelton & Pomeroy's remarkable success was recognized by the manufacturers, and henceforth the renowned Chickering planos will be obtainable in Chicago only of this firm. Messrs. Pelton & Pomeroy are also agents for the admirable Hazelton-Brothers, Decker & Sons, Ernest Gabler, Kurtzman, and Pelton & Pomeroy planos, and superb organs of the best makes. The firm's headquarters are at Nos. 150 and 153 State street, and the business transacted the past year has been largely in excess of that of 1878. The Tribune knows of no house in any line of business in Chicago which has shown greater enterprise and fudgment, or is more worthy the continued favor of the public, than Pelton & Pomeroy.

8. BRAINARD'S SONS MUSIC PUBLISHING

S. BRAINARD'S SONS MUSIC PUBLISHING

An important addition to the music trad rui and fancy articles, such as hoods, leggings, ulsters, nubias, etc., is not surpassed in Chicago."

The growth of Gage Brothers & Co.'s business during the past three years is one of the interesting topies of conversation in the commercial world. It is an old house matchlished by

THE HERSHEY SCHOOL OF MUSIC ated at Nos. 88 and 85 Madison and instrumental music may be se the best teachers, and in a scientifi

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & Co.

The firm of C. T. Raynolds & Co., color makers, and represented in this city by C. H. Cutler, resident partner, at No. 21 Lake street, occupy a leading position as manufacturers and dealers in a line of colors and varnishes which have been awarded an enviable popularity for purity and excellence wherever sold. The house is perhaps the oldest and most reliable in the trade in the country, and occupies a large establishment at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton street, New York, besides having extensive factories at Brooklyn, L. L., and at Bergenport, N. J. The San Francisco branch, No. 9 Front street, and the Western wholesale depot in Chicago, annually exhibit a largely-increasing trade in pure colors, house and villa paints ready for the brush, artists' materials, superfine colors for coach and carpainting, white lead and rinc, painters' and decorators' materials of every description, and a general stock of paints, olls, and varnishes not to be competed with in quality, variety, and price by any other Western house.

F. C. HANFORD & CO.

In the course of his rambles The Tribune reporter dropped into the establishment of P. C. Hanford & Co., embracing Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Wabash avenue, and Nos. 51 and 53 South Water street. It is hardly necessary to state what is so generally known,—viz.: that this is the most extensive wholesale paint and oil house in the West, its trade in standard illuminating and lubricating oils reaching out over all the Western States and Territories, and, in fact, extending more and more each year through the Eastern States.

It will interest our readers to know that their trade in petroleum and its preducts, during the past year, amounted to over 20,000 barrels of resin, and about 10,000 of turpentime. The accessories of their trade, such as white lead, varnishes, glass, axle grease, pine tar, etc., are given the same elaborate attention, and meet with the same extensive sale. Their business for the year just closed was fully 25 per cent better than for 78.

CHICAGO ENAMEL PAINT. The success which the Checago Enamel
Paint met with in the ten years just passed
since its manufacture, last year developed into
a large-sized "boom." The demands upon
Messrs. A. H. Holden & Co., 18 manufacture Messrs. A. H. Holden & Co., its manufacturers, for this superior quality of paint, including their excellent railroad from paint, has been such as to tax their extensive factory at Nos. 255 and 237 South Water street to its utmost capacity, and necessitate largely increased facilities, while the warerooms and headquarters of the firm at No. 236 Lake street have exhibited an activity never known before. Their orders from the entire West have been very large. Their enamel paint is alike adapted to the use of dwellers in civilization and to the needs of the pioneers of the plains and mountains, as it is ready for use, and when used forms a perfect paint-covering that is beautiful, easy of application, and enduring, besides being much more economical than any other paint made, and can be put on by any person. It is undoubtedly the best enamel paint made. We are authorized to state that the trade of this house for the three months just closed will exceed that of any other three autumn months in its history by 40 per cent.

SEWING MACHINES.

Perhaps the strongest indorsement we can give the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine give the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is to repeat the words of Mr. Fred A. Porget, one of the judges at the Certennial, in his report to the English Government, who said: "Of all the machines we tested, the Wheeler & Wilson New Machine was the most completely successful, failing in nothing that was given it." Add to this the unanimous report of the Judges of the American Institute, New York, who said: "We do not hesitate to declare it the best sewing generatus in the

ers, and for the of W. E. Hale & Co versed in mechanics will doubt after a ful examination of them, and a full u standing of the novel and simple wa laws of Nature are made to assist in o lng them, so as to make them not only iceable, but absolutely safe.

CONFECTIONERY.

"THE RIG CANDY HOUSE."

It is by the above title that the establishment of John C. Neemes, Nos. 28, 30, 33, and 34 Michigan avenue, is best known to the trade. It has the reputation in the East of being one of the largest consumers of sugar in the country, as a thousand barrels of sugar at a time is not an unusual order for it to give on Eastern refineries.

to give on Eastern refineries.

The house was founded by Charles Sanford twenty-two years ago. In 1871 the business passed into the hands of Brooks & Neemes, but Mr. Brooks retired about one year ago, since which time the house has been known as John C. Neemes & Co., and has grown to mammoth proportions. Message Neemes & Co. manufacture and sell u of half a million dollars' worth of go nually, employing the year round o hands and all the labor-saving machin

for the year of 1879 this house's trade has For the year of 1879 this house's trade habeen simply immense. In December last the "boom" carried its trade to 50, per can more than on any previous month in the history of the house. The prospect for the cur rent year is equally good. Messrs. Neeme & Co.'s factory is one of the institutions o which Chicago and the Northwest is justificated.

which Chicago and the Northwest is justifus proud.

M. E. PAGE a CO.

This great wholesale confectionery house has been established over twenty-five years. It occupies a large and admirably-arranged five-story building, Nos. 211 and 213 Lake street, where upwards of 200 employes are at work daily preparing the choice and pure candies which have given the firm such a widespread reputation. Good confectionery is one of the most healthful of staples, and that it is fully appreciated by the general public is shown by the huge business done by Messrs. Page & Co. This deservedly esteemed house now manufactures and sells by Messrs. Page & Co. This deservedly teemed house now manufactures and so over haif a million dollars' worth of its cellent confectionery annually. Its busins for the year just closed has been conside bly larger than it was in 1878, a fact whi gives gratifying evidence of the general vival of business, as well as the ever-grown popularity of this firm's goods. Dealers a candy lovers everywhere can rely implicit upon the uniform purity and excellence all confectionery manufactured and sold M. E. Page & Co.

IMPROVED HOWE SCALES

BORDEN, SELLECK & CO.

The year just closed was an exceptiona prosperous one for the Howe Scale Sopany, particularly in the West, where the business, since Jan. 1, 1872, has been charge of the firm above named. The safrom the three great disbursing centres Chicago, St. Louis, and Cleveland—repsented by this house have been double without women in 1878.

THE TRIBUNE has very good anthorit the fact also that this very excellent sho is due not alone to the return of " times" and the consequent increase I general demand, but to intelligent inqui general demand, but to intelligent inquismerchants and others into the merits of Improved Howe. We have at various to in the past alluded to the commendatory timonials this scale has received at Inational and State Expositions for the principles involved in its construction—the support of the platform by chilled balls which receive the shock of the wetherway upon the scale, thereby saving knife edges (or fulcra) from quickly being dulled and throwing the scale out of ance, as is the case with every other that is made.

If the merchant will examine the p

ad heavy hardware it has attained urpassed in magnitude by any house in the United States. Mr. Kimade is far-reaching, covering every of the West, and his stock present in the United States.

is, their facilities for supplying belting, king, and hose, and general mili-supplies unequaled in the West, and there is no cessity of dealers going East for goods en this old and reliable establishment is ly receiving new additions to its already ensive stock direct from the manufacturate factory prices. A careful inspect of their stock and method of busiss shows us that in every respect their olds are standard, of a class in constant dend, and that they represent a class of h sterling manufacturers as the Boston ting Company, and other leading stern rubber manufacturers. During the Company, and other leading is rubber manufacturers. During the ar the trade of Messrs. Hallock, Salis-Cline has largely increased, and their stock is varied, complete, and by far rest kept by any house west of New

BRASS GOODS.

THE SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, with extensive factories at Waterbury, Conn., appresent an industry which their original and inventive efforts have popularized to a with extensive factories at Waterbury, Conn., represent an industry which their original and inventive efforts have popularized to a degree which has made brass manufacture one of the leading interests of the country. The firm is the oldest one in the United States, having been established in 1802, and employ a capital of nearly a million and a half of deliars, the greater portion of which is represented in the elegant and finished arcles they manufacture in their large warerooms, located at Nos. 419 and 421 Broome street, New York; their salesrooms at No. 177 Devonshire street, Boston; and in this city at No. 183 Lake street. This latter great Western central depot for brass goods has become a valuable enterprise to dealers in this line of goods, its usefulness and business yearly increasing under the management of Mr. E. H. Patterson, whose intelligent and thorough supervision of the branch house has done much to build up and irmly establish a large and permanent trade throughout this section of the country. The firm deal in and keep a large and varied line of all articles peculiar to brass manufacture, originality and completeness of design, excellence of material, and nombined practical utility and cheapness inviting and retaining patronage. In military, haval, and official buttons of all kinds, as in gilt, plated, chased, enameled, glass, cloth, velvet, and silk buttons for general use, this setablishment have an extensive assortment. Besides these they manufacture and keep a constant supply of wrought brass butts and hinges, furniture casters, lamp-burners, lamps and lamp trimmings, thimbles, brass ferrules, tubing, sheet brass, locks, photographic material, and numberless other articles in this line, all of the latest design and in a variety of metals. The facilities of the firm, with its large corps of workmen, designers, engravers, and inventors for turning out rapidly and perfectly articles already in use and others which a new want demands, are such as to insure to the dealer and consumer satisfactor

SPORTING GOODS.

THE BRUNSWICK & BALKE COMPANY. It may not be generally known that the above firm manufacture more billiard-tables than all other manufacturers in the United States combined, but such is the fact. Their states combined, but such is the fact. Their great seven-story factory on Rush street is the most prominent object in that part of the dity. It gives employment to over 300 men the year round. Until within a comparatively recent period the possession of billiardiables was confined to the wealthy, but the Brunswick & Balke Company, by manufacturing on a large scale and employing a large amount of capital, produce and sell a table for about one-half what used to be asked, and a better table, too.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

The reader will recognize at once in the bove firm the extensive manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of outdoor sporting goods. This concern is now recognized as the leading sporting-goods establishment in this country. Their manufactory is at Hastings, Mich., where they employ upwards of 150 hands. While handling svery known article in the sporting line, they make specialties of base-ball goods, archery, lawn tennis, croquet, fishing-tackle, and skates, of which they sell enormous quantities in their respective seasons at their well-stocked store, No. 118 Randolph street. Their business has shown a very large increase for 1879.

HENRY, BARKER & CO.

HENRY, BARKER & CO.

The achievement of Henry, Barker & Co, during the past year has been one of the most notable enterprises in lumbering that Chicago has ever seen. Their yards are looked upon as identical with the Stock-Yards and other local commercial wonders.

Not only in enterprise, but geographically, they are situated at the head of the lumbering district, on Lincoln street, running gouth from Blue Island avenue to the Chicago River. Our city and the Northwest cannot be too proud of this typical Chicago firm, for, like many of our successful Western men, they are full of the energy of early manhood, and have placed themselves in the front rank of one of the leading commercial interests of the country.

On February last a lease was consummated

THE SOPER & POND COMPANY andle annually 30,000,000 feet of white pin om the best Michigan and Wisconsin stock They have extensive and very conve

from the best Michigan and Wisconsin stock. They have extensive and very conveniently-located docks at the corner of Laffin and Twenty-second streets. They make a specialty of the Western trade, in which their admirable facilities for drying and shipping enable them to stand unexcelled. They have an extensive planing-mill on Twenty-second street, near Laffin, and extensive dry-kilns as well, the latter especially adapted to putting shingles in light shipping condition. This Company are also extensively engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of packing-boxes.

Goss a Phillips Manufacturing Company. Chicago is the leading himber market of the country, and the house above mentioned is one of the foremost, representing every class of lumber, lath, and shingles in the market, and all of the products of lumber, as well, which are used in house construction,—such as moldings, sash, doors, blinds, balusters, newels, stair railings, and ash, walnut, maple, and southern pine flooring, siding, ceiling, etc. In handsome and elaborate work this house is not excelled in this country. They have equipped many of the most elegant public and private edifices in this and other cities, and have facilities equal to any demand. At present they employ 350 workmen, and their large brick factory, corner of West Twenty-second and Fisk streets, is supplied with all the laborsaving machinery of the day. The magnitude of their business is shown by the fact that the factory consumes in its products the large amount of 18,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The company's sales of plain and dressed lumber are enormous.

SOUTH BRANCH LUMBER COMPANY.

Among the large business-houses which

Among the large business-houses which have spread Chicago's fame far and wide there is none that has done so much to make this the greatest lumber-distributing point of the United States as the Company which is the subject of this notice. The capacious yards of the Company at the foot of Fisk street, near Twenty-second street, are several acres in area. They are stocked with an immense showing of lumber, lath, and shingles; enough, it would seem, to build many an ostentations Western city. Their facilities for handling and shipping are second to none in the city, and this will be readily believed when we say that the sales of the South Branch Lumber Company for the year 1879 amounted in the aggregate to 35,000,000 feet. Shipments were made to Colorado on the west, Connecticut on the east, and Texas on the south. The President of this Company, Mr. Jacob Beidler, is a gentleman well known to the trade, and to the business-public of Chicago, where he has resided for the past thirty years. SOUTH BRANCH LUMBER COMPANY.

FIRE-INSURANCE.

FIRE-INSURANCE.

FLOYD & BURCH.

The insurance interests of the West comprise a not unimportant element in our local and National prosperity, and afford a field which, properly operated, results in vast benefits to the general community. The centralization of other important lines of business to Chicago has naturally attracted the better classes of insurance companies to this city, until to-day our metropolis boasts a representation from the leading companies of the world. The question of safe assurance at equitable rates has been susceptible of practical demonstration to an extraordinary degree during the past ten years, and those which by reason of a firm establishment on a solid business basis have passed through the fiery ordeal with unimpaired credit have won a place in popular esteem which awards them certain and reliable patronage in this community.

Prominent among these, by reason of its long and satisfactory record throughout the United States, the Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., sustains a position second to none in point of the magnitude of its business and the reputation for prompt payment of all losses since its inception, twenty-six years ago. During that period of time its capital has increased from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000, and its business has grown from \$5,000,000 in fire risks in the first-named year to

second to none in point of the magnitude of its business and the reputation for prompt payment of all losses since its inception, twenty-six years ago. During that period of time its capital has increased from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000, and its business has grown from \$5,000,000 in fire risks in the first-named year to \$129,037,044 in 1879. Careful and methodical management of the affairs of the Company has created a surplus fund largely in excess of its possible losses, upon a basis of ordinary contingencies, and each annual showing of the Company's business has developed a progress which indicates great caution and enterprise on the part of its management. It will be remembered that this institution paid the first loss at the time of the great Chicago fire of any insurance company, its promptness doing much to restore general confidence at that time in the hearts of the burnt-out business community. Naturally a company occupying the position which the Phoenix so satisfactorily fills in its selection of agents has awarded the management of the Chicago and Western office to men who from experience, ability, and education are especially adapted to conduct its extensive business at this point, and promote the interests of the Company and its patrons. Perhaps a better choice than that made, Messrs. Floyd & Burch, who are located at No. 160 La Salle street, could not have been effected, and resulted so satisfactorily to all concerned. Mr. Thomas R. Burch, who controls the Western and Southern Departments of the Company, enjoys a high reputation for ability and enterprise among the insurance community. Mr. Burch, in the management of his department, is ably seconded by Mr. Joseph M. Rogers, Assistant General Agent, an underwriter of ripe experience.

Mr. James B. Floyd, who has charge of the local department, is an underwriter of many years' practice and success,

In Mr. Burch, in the management of his department, is ably seconded by Mr. Joseph M. Rogers, Assistant General Agent, an underwriter of the local department,

a large line of insurance in the Southern States.

The Phenix Insurance Company, in soliciting a renewal of its former patronage and new lines of insurance, makes no extraordinary claims for popular approbation which are not fully sustained by its past record and its present showing of business. As a reliable, established company, safe and economical, it meets all competitors on the broad basis of careful business operation, and affords a trustworthy indemnity for the entire community.

cal, it meets all competitors on the broad basis of careful business operation, and affords a trustworthy indemnity for the entire community.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.

The name of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company is fully as wide-spread as is its reputation for careful and safe business known throughout the civilized world. In bestowing patronage upon this institution, the people of the West who have been familiar with this Company for many years, are influenced by a thorough confidence in its past record, as in the stringent laws which govern its operations, and render the liability of its stockholders unlimited.

The fact that the local Board of Directors is composed of some of Chicago's wealthiest and most influential citizens augments the faith of the community in the Liverpool & London & Globe. Among these Directors are John Crerar, of Crerar, Adams & Co., Levi Z. Leiter, of Field, Leiter & Co., and George Armour, of Armour, Dole & Co. The Company paid fire losses in Chicago and Boston, after the large conflagrations in these cities, amounting to over \$4,500,000 upon the same rule which is now in operation with the Company hat of liquidating its losses without deduction of interest.

The Chicago office of the Company is located at No. 128 La Salle street, Oriental Building, under the management of William Warren, Esq., resident Secretary, who has been connected with the Company for over twenty-seven years, and under whose reliable supervision its business has so increased that he has 250 agents in his field, which includes all that territory lying west of Indiana to the mountains, embracing Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Colorado, No American or English company can lay claim to a fairer record for prompt payment of losses than the Liverpool & London & Globe.

S. M. MOORE & CO.

THE TRADERS'. Our Chicago readers do not need to be told that the fire of 1871 bereft us of all our firethat the fire of 1871 bereft us of all our fire-insurance companies, leaving Chicago prop-erty-owners at the mercy of companies for-eign to our city and State.

In May following, however, a few public-spirited and wealthy citizens organized the Traders' on a solid cash basis, putting up \$500,000 in registered bonds as a guarantee of

good faith.

Those who have watched the course of the Traders' since the date of its first policy

Traders' since the date of its first policy know that it has proven a success in every gense of the word.

The Boston fire of 1872, occurring only a few months after the Company started, cost the Company about \$75,000, and again in July, 1874, the second Chicago fire required about as much more to liquidate the losses. Notwithstanding these heavy drawbacks on a young company, all its obligations have been promptly met and regular dividends paid every quarter to stockholders, over \$1,400,000 in losses and \$357,500 in dividends having been paid during the seven years the Company has done business.

The uniform courteous treatment of patrons by the management, coupled with economy of a high order, makes the Traders' a favorit company everywhere, at home or abroad, while the solid character of its assets is of itself sufficient to command a lucrative business.

is of itself sumcient to command a lucrative business.

The annual statement, now in preparation, will show gross assets of \$85,000 or over, and a surplus of \$635,000 at least. It requires no foresight to predict that the Traders, will enjoy a long and successful career.

The home office of the Company is at No. 110 La Salle street. THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COM-

PANY.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company of London is one of those companies that have been doing business in the United States for several years past, and one of those companies that, at the time of the Chicago and Boston conflagrations, paid their losses by funds from the London office without reducing their assets in the United States. Its history has been one continued success, every year seeing its business assets and net surplus increase. At the time of its last statement the fire assets were \$5.68,407, and of this sum \$5.543,-105 was actual cash surplus to policyholders, in addition to which the policyholders have the security of stockholders' obligations to the amount of \$11,250,000. The assets deposited in the United States are \$1,44,046, and of this amount \$912,652 is surplus.

Recognizing the growing importance of the West, this Company on the lst of September, 1878, established a branch office at No. 164 La Salle street, Chicago, under the management of Mr. C. F. Mullins, Resident Secretary, who was for many years connected with the Company at its New York branch office, Since then the Western business has been more vigorously pushed, and largely increased. In Chicago and other cities where it has been operating for any length of time the name of the Commercial Union is becoming a household word for its liberality and fair dealing in the settlement of losses. In fact, they recognize the spirit and meaning of indemnity. We predict the continued growth of this partiality for this Company. Liberal dealing with the public in settling losses must succeed in preference to the policy of close and technical settlement.

R. S. CRITCHELL & CO.

Of the prominent fire-insurance agencies of PANY.
The Commercial Union Assurance Com-

B. S. CRITCHELL & CO.

Of the prominent fire-insurance agencies of La Salle street, none have shown more progress during the past year than that of L. S. Critchell & Co., of 141 and 143 La Salle street. A year ago they represented four companies, with aggregate assets of \$8,000,000. They now represent six companies, with aggregate assets of \$8,000,000. The addition of the Phonix Assurance Company of London, which for the last century has been known as one of the strongest and best fire-insurance companies in the world, their assets of the strongest and best fire-insurance companies in the world, their assets of the strongest and best fire-insurance companies in the world, their assets of the strongest and best fire-insurance companies in the world. to their agency (which before comprised the Springfield of Massachusetts and other A 1 companies), places the agency in the front rank as regards quality of companies and amount of business done.

THE NEW YORK 4 BOSTON.

street, are agents for this sterling Company. The New York & Boston Fire-Insurance Company was organized in 1876 with a paid-up capital of \$200,000, chiefly in Government onds. Its President, Mr. A. Gallatin Stevens, is one of the most substantial men in New York, and his Board of Directors consists of gentlemen of high business and financial standing. The Company has been distin-guished for its conservative prudent policy guished for its conservative prudent policy from the outset, and, with its cash capital, large net surplus, and experienced management, has taken rank with the most secure insurance organizations in the world. The indemnity it offers to the insuring public is unquestionable. Messrs. Treadway & Co. are managers for Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois, and will begin putting their agents into the field immediately. The Company is worthy of all confidence on the part of the Western public, and is herewith commended to the favor of those who seek really reliable insurance.

THE LYCOMING.

This stanch old Company is also represented here by Messrs. Treadway & Co., who are the General Western Managers. Since the Lycoming's organization, in 1840, it has paid upwards of \$8,000,000 to its policyhas paid upwards of \$8,000,000 to its policy-holders. Its prompt action in meeting its losses at the Chicago fires of 1871 and 1874 helped greatly in the work of restoring the city. It is one of the strongest fire-insurance companies in this country. Its officers, Mr. William P. I. Painter, President; James M. Bowman, Secretary; and William A. Krbuse, Assistant Secretary, have been connected with the Lycoming since the Company was organized.

organized.

THE NIAGARA.

Among the old and honored institution that are represented in Chicago we find the Niagara Fire-Insurance Company of New York, one of the oldest, chartered in 1850; York, one of the oldest, chartered in 1850; placed an agency in this city in 1852; has been here ever since, paying its losses promptly in all the great fires, and the only large Company that did not withdraw from this city in 1874. It has paid out over \$5,500,000 in losses, and is one of the few prompt and reliable companies that have all their assets in the United States. Mr. David Beveridge, No. 116 La Salle street, is manager of the Niagara for the Western States.

BLANK BOOKS, PRINTING,

ETC. the leading house in the city in the blankbook, stationery, and printing line, report business unusually active, especially for the past four months, which shows an increase of nearly 50 per cent over the corresponding months of last year. Running nights has been the rule, instead of the exception, for many weeks past. In their specialty of Amberg's Cabinent Letter Filing Devices, which they sell largely to the leading houses all over the country, the increase has been most marked. This they consider one of the surest indications of a healthy revival of business. The firm has branch houses in New York and London for the sale of these goods, and, as they sell in all foreign, and particularly to English-speaking, countries, are quite able to judge where the "boom" has set in; and they give it as their opinion that the United States, especially from Pennsylvania to Nebraska, has been most favored. Were they less modest they would have said Chicago at once.

BAND, N'NALLY & CO.

This great printing and publishing house is known and admired by railroad magnates and business men everywhere. It has unexampled facilities for doing handsome work in large quantities in the quickest of time. It can prepare perfect maps for newspaper and other printing at the briefest notice, as The Tribuxe has several times had occasion to satisfactorily prove. It is the largest railway printing establishment on this continent, and com-

LIFE-INSURANCE. Chicago owes a great deal to Connecticut. Among her stalwart citizens who created this city and helped to rebuild it after the greatest calamity the world ever knew are many sons of the Nutmeg State. Connecticut capital and Connecticut men have always shown faith in the Garden City and great fondness for Chicago investments. Among the most notable instances of confidence—even to the investment here during the dark days following the great fire of millions of dollars—is that shown by the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, whose money has erected several of the most palatial edifices in this city, which are the espe-Mutual Life-Insurance Company, whose money has erected several of the most palatial edifices in this city, which are the especial pride of our citizens. It may have seemed hazardous to some timid individuals,—the investment of so much money in one city,—but the deliberate judgment of the managers of this Company was that Chicago had a great destiny. During the hard times that followed the panic, as is well known, the Connecticut Mutual was compelled to take considerable property which its owners were unable to redeem. By many this was considered a misfortune, and there were not wanting meddlesome and jealous persons who argued this as a source of weakness to the Company.

To-day the wisdom of this action is fully confirmed, for the property—every foot of it—that the Connecticut Mutual acquired here is worth from 25 to 33½ per cent more than was paid for it. The real-estate investments of this Company in Chicago, instead of being a weakness, have been the most profitable the Company could have made, and have added very largely to its strength. In this connection we cannot refrain from alluding to the very conservative and able managament of this Company in all its business affairs. While it has been before the public for a great many years, its policy, unlike that of some other insurance companies, has not been to recklessly push its business so as to make a big showing. On the contrary, it has pursued the more careful plan of doing a safe business, keeping faith with the public, treating its policy-holders fairly and liberally,—like friends rather than as enemies,—content with a healthy growth, and with the public approval of its course.

The result is that the Connecticut Mutual enjoys the highest reputation with the public, which its ungenerous rivals in the insurance business will not be able to disturb. It is gratifying to us to be able to chronicle the fact that our people have shown a disposition to stand by this Company, its business in their State being larger than any other life-insurance company.

OTHER GREAT INTERESTS. manufacturers and jobbers in belting, etc., Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16 West Randolph street,

Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16 West Randolph street, report a largely-increased trade for the year just closed. All their products are from purely oak stock, their specialty being the (trade mark) Eagle brand, which is recognized by the trade as not surpassed in quality. Having recently made some important improvements in this brand, they now claim it cannot be surpassed.

The special attention of saw-mill, mining, elevators, and all parties that suffer for lack of satisfactory beiting is called to consider and examine this brand of goods. They have standard and cheaper grades of belting in stock; also, rubber, belting and lace leather, which are specialties, keeping the best makes at bottom prices. They are now doubling their capacity, so that the trade of the Northwest can depend upon orders receiving prompt attention.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COMMERCE. For many years chemists, manufacturers, and the general public have observed the great necessity which has existed for a harmess yet all-powerful cleanser; in fact, one possessing all the well-known cleansing proppossessing all the well-known cleansing properties of benzine and turpentine, and yet free from their explosive, inflammable, and injurious qualities. From time to time various articles have been introduced, but, until recently, without success. However, there has at last been presented to the public a compound called Coaline, one of the component parts of which is petroleum.

Seeking information regarding this new production, our reporter called upon the manufacturers at their headquarters, 127 East Van Buren street, and was there shown several severe tests of the cleansing virtues of Coaline. On ink, grease, and painted surfaces it works like a charm. Grease and dirt melt under its magic in-

painted surfaces it works like a charm. Grease and dirt melt under its magic influence in a wonderful manner, causing no injury to the finest fabrics, or in any way affecting painted, varnished, or polished surfaces. These qualities render Coaline an invaluable addition to every household for laundry and general cleaning purposes. Already in mills, and factories, and printing establishments, Coaline is rapidly superseding benzine, turpentine, and all other cleansers. Indeed, this article has met with such general approbation wherever introduced, and the Company's business has so rapidly increased within the past few months, that the managers have concluded to build a new factory and warehouse and largely increase their present facilities. Grocers already consider Coaline an indispensable article of sale. And we, after a careful examination of its merits, not only as an active and harmless washing compound, but also as a healing, purifying, and refreshing toilet article, heartily commend it to the careful attention of dealers and the general public.

C. P. COGGESHALL.

Mr. Coggeshall's manufactory, Nos. 384 to 390 Carroll avenue, extensive as it is at presented.

Mr. Coggeshall's manufactory, Nos. 384 to 390 Carroll avenue, extensive as it is at present, is all too limited for that gentleman's rapidly-increasing wholesale trade in picture-frames, moldings, mirrors, etc., and early in the spring will be enlarged to about three times its present facilities. We understand that Mr. Coggeshall contemplates retiring wholly from his retail business in order to devote his entire time and personal supervision to his manufacturing and wholesale trade. Western retail dealers in picture-frames, looking-glasses, moldings, and kindred goods will find it peculiarly to their advantage to communicate with him.

OBTMAYER, LEWIS & CO.

The saddlery interest, represented by the above firm, at Nos. 16 and 18 State street, was next investigated by the reporter. The gentlemen stated that there had been a steady decline in prices for the past few years, until it reached bottom last spring. The firm was glad to state an advance to the original mark, and spoke hopefully of a return to the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to the original mark, and spoke hopefully of a return to the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the advance to begin about the prices of '76, the

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC PRODUCE EXCHANGE. This Exchange is an incorporated body, organized under the laws of the State of Illinois. It has a paid-up capital of \$100,000. Its charter gives it the power to trade in grain and provisions. Since its organization it has added stock and cotton departments. Its stockholders are men of wealth and standing, and its officers are men of experience and executive ability. It is one of the permanent institutions of Chicago. It occupies a commodious and finely-fitted hall, size about 80x 100 feet, contiguous to the Board of Trade. It has over 1,000 feet of blackboard, on which are daily exhibited valuable and important information from all markets of the world, grain, provision, and railroad statistics, etc., etc., all of great value to the trader, and secured at large expense by the Exchange.

This Exchange certainly enjoys the most perfect facilities for procuring reliable information and data on which to base profitable trading, and probably this is one reason of the great and continued success that has attended its syndicate operations. It has for some time operated syndicates or combinations on this market. By a system of its own it combines the orders of numerous customers, pooling their margins and operating with them as one single sum, and at the close of the combination dividing the profits in proportion to the amount each has invested. The principle is correct, and this system in the hands of this old and reliable concern reduces the risk of operating to a minimum, It secures to each customer, no matter how small his margin, the full benefits of unlimited capital and experienced skill, and as much certainty of success as is enjoyed by the most extensive and sure operator. Its managers are known to be cautious and shrewd operators, and with their facilities and the capital of their immense combinations, the sure operators, and with their facilities and the capital of their immense combinations, the This Exchange is an incorporated body, organized under the laws of the State of Illi-

d brokerage business. Is, and carries for curovisions, and stocks on a surelion to suit; also does a great forwarding business.

H. B. BEYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE. Chicago business-men, and is even now training an army of young men who will be our merchant princes and giant manufacturers in a few years to come.

We refer to that educational institution known as H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College, Nos. 77, 79, and 81 State street, which is as conspicuous a part of the city's great commercial interests as any leading business house in it. This college furnishes a cheaf, practical education in all the details of the bank and counting-room, and enables the youth in a few months to step from the farm into the world of trade and commerce. Many hundred young men annually are fitted for active life and a successful career, having instilled into them practical ideas and every-day facts which years of attendance at a classical college would not give them.

The rooms of the college are fitted to give

them.

The rooms of the college are fitted to give direction to any especial branch of trade which a student intends to follow. The tuition is very moderate. The popularity of Bryant's College is evinced by the fact that it has as large a patronage as any other five colleges in this country.

In addition to this the selection of the

route was made with a view to pass through the most interesting and beautiful portions of Missouri and Illinois. The even grade, substantial steel bridges, and superb depots and depot conveniences are on a par with the general ensemble of the road, which has



Within the past decade Chicago nas within the past decade Chicago nas within amous the world over as a great railroad amous the world over as a great railroad amous the its central location, its uniformal particles. the remarkable spirit of ambition and perseverance, which is a leading characteristic of its large business enterpilises. Of the various interests which have conduced to its developits large business enterprises. Of the various direction to any especial branch of trade the town on the town of the town o nent and growth, none have more material

increasing, large trains maily leaving Chicago laden with passengers to Kansas, Colorado, and other Western points,—this line, the great connecting route between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts being the favorite road with tourists and visitors to the many places of interest in California and farther West. The accompanying map will give some idea of the Rock Island's connections.

There is no Western malroad which devotes so much care and expense, and is so signally successful in its endeavors to provide agreeable and convenient accommodations for its patrens, as this line. Its coaches for ordinary travel have been provided with ventilating and heating apparatus of the latest approved kinds, its interior car decorations and arrangements of seats made with a view to securing as complete a degree of comfort for the passenger as is possible, and its attendance numerous and attentive. In fact, all the employes of the road, particularly the train-men, are noted for their polite and gentlemanly demeanor. The road will not employ any one who has not these qualities. The grade of the road is, perhaps, one of the smoothest and most regular in the country. In addition to having a large corps of watchmen along the route, and experienced and careful engineers and conductors, the best engines, and an entire track of steel, the Rock Island has the additional safeguard of airbrakes and other apparatus to insure safety.

Atchison, topeka a Santa Fe.

This line of road extends from Kansas City and Atchison, on the Missouri River, to Topeka, Kas., where the two lines unite; thence through Southern Kansas up the Cottonwood and Atkansas Valleys to Pueblo, Col., and through the coal-fields of Southern Colorado across the Raton Mountains to Los Vegas, N. M. The road has assumed such importance in the last two years, and is making such rapid strides to the Paci-

through the most interesting and beautiful portions of Missouri and Illinois. The even grans, substantial steel bridges, and mper bottle the general amenable of the read, which has been made astudy for the conferred anothers of control of the pathies, and steel the steel of control of the pathies, and steel the steel of control of the pathies, and steel the steel of control of the pathies, and steel the steel of control of the pathies, and steel the steel of control of the pathies, and steel the steel of control of the pathies, and steel the steel of control of the pathies, and steel the steel of control of the pathies, and steel the steel of the pathies, and then pathies, and the p

REPRIGERATOR CARS.

We are pleased to note that the frigerator car, which has recei unequivocal indorsement from Wespers, is being given the same pressure rallward control of the same rallw pers, is being given the same ping Eastern railroads and shippers, by being generally brought into use has just been shown us indorsing the car as "the best" and "most econour frigerator car in use, signed by a the leading merchants of Boston others we note the following names thereto: G. W. Fiske & Co., Willia & Co., Fewle, Hibbard & Co., And Co., And Co., David Ellis & Co., Cherlin & Co., M. B. Boynton, A. Co. Messrs. Simpson, McIntire opersonal letter state that they have Tiffany, refrigerator improvement store during the past year, and the it far superior to any they have sefirm also state that they have firm also state that they kept in the erators from the lat of July they have for the control of the first premium in 1 recently at the international daily



